

# **State of Alaska FY2009 Governor's Operating Budget**

## **Department of Public Safety Performance Measures**

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## Department of Public Safety

### Mission

The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to ensure public safety and enforce fish and wildlife laws.

### Core Services

- Perform criminal and traffic law enforcement and investigations.
- Manage and perform search and rescue operations for lost and missing persons.
- Provide wildlife law enforcement and investigations.
- Provide support to rural law enforcement entities.
- Provide security to the Alaska Court System, transport inmates to and from court and between correctional institutions, and perform extradition of wanted persons to and from the state.
- Provide criminal laboratory and forensic services, administer the statewide breath alcohol program, maintain Alaska's DNA identification system, and provide expert testimony in court proceedings.
- Maintain accurate and complete Alaska criminal records and information for use by law enforcement agencies in Alaska and elsewhere.
- Manage building and fire codes (development, adoption, interpretation, and review), conduct building plan reviews of commercial buildings and 4-plex and larger housing units, conduct fire and life safety inspections of priority facilities.
- Enforce alcoholic beverage laws.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <b>A: Protect lives, property, and public peace.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in homicide rate.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) compared to the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in the number of fatal MVAs.<br><br><u>Target #3:</u> 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.<br><u>Measure #3:</u> % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction. | <b>A1: Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 100% homicide solve rate.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of homicides solved.<br><br><b>A2: Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in DUI fatalities.<br><br><b>A3: Improve property crimes investigations.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of property crimes solved by arrest. |
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
| <b>B: Protect wildlife resources.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a percentage of total contacts.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in the number of wildlife violations.   | <b>B1: Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 5% increase in number of resource users checked in field over the previous 2-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of resource users checked in field.  |

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <p><b>C: Reduce loss of life and property due to fire.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of unintentional fire fatalities.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in dollar value of property loss.</p> | <p><b>C1: Fire and life safety inspections.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspections to be found in compliance at time of inspection.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.</p> <p><b>C2: Fire training.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of students.</p> |

| Major Activities to Advance Strategies  |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic enforcement.</li> <li>• Driving under the influence (DUI) enforcement team and dedicated DUI patrols.</li> <li>• Strategic location of Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement investigators.</li> <li>• Homicide investigations training.</li> <li>• Strategic deployment of personnel in Alaska Bureau of Investigations.</li> <li>• Provide search and rescue management training.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife enforcement training.</li> <li>• Covert hunting investigations.</li> <li>• Initial fire and life safety inspections, inspection follow-ups.</li> <li>• Coordinate advanced fire suppression classes for local fire departments.</li> <li>• Work with local fire departments to improve existing public fire education programs.</li> </ul> |

| FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| FY2009 Department Budget: \$148,728,800       | <b>Personnel:</b> |
|   | Full time 846     |
|   | Part time 17      |
|   | <b>Total</b> 863  |

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Protect lives, property, and public peace.

**Target #1:** 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts.

**Measure #1:** % change in homicide rate.

#### Number of Homicides within AST Jurisdiction (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| FY 2001     | 12  |                 |
| FY 2002     | 11  | -8%             |
| FY 2003     | 9   | -18%            |
| FY 2004     | 13  | +44%            |
| FY 2005     | 17  | +31%            |
| FY 2006     | 8   | -53%            |
| FY 2007     | 12  | +50%            |

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

**Analysis of results and challenges:** To the extent that it can, the department will influence the homicide rate by deterrence, solving homicides committed in the department's jurisdiction, and by focusing on contributing factors, such as reducing the availability of illegal drugs and alcohol. The reported homicide rate data is for the area of Alaska where the department has primary jurisdiction, which is any area not within the jurisdiction of a municipal police department.

**Target #2:** 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in the number of fatal MVAs.

#### Number of Fatalities from Motor Vehicle Accidents (calendar year)

| Year | MVA Yearly Fatalities | 3-Yr Avg Fatalities | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 89                    |                     |                 |
| 2002 | 89                    |                     |                 |
| 2003 | 100                   | 93                  |                 |
| 2004 | 101                   | 97                  | +9%             |
| 2005 | 73                    | 91                  | -25%            |
| 2006 | 74                    | 83                  | -19%            |

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

**Analysis of results and challenges:** This target reflects one measure of the overall safety of vehicular traffic. Besides enforcement of traffic regulations and laws, the department is actively involved in media campaigns to raise public awareness of highway safety issues. The DUI teams in Palmer and Fairbanks are effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. Most of the other variables affecting the motor vehicle accident rate, such as road design, weather conditions, vehicle age and mechanical condition, etc., are not within the department's control.

**Target #3:** 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.

**Measure #3:** % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.

**Number of Actual Burglary Offenses in AST Jurisdiction (calendar year)**

| Year | YTD   | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 1,366 |                 |
| 2001 | 1,280 | -6%             |
| 2002 | 1,369 | +7%             |
| 2003 | 1,498 | +9%             |
| 2004 | 1,268 | -15%            |
| 2005 | 1,325 | +5%             |

Source: Alaska UCR Data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Alaska State Troopers (AST) report the number of burglaries within their primary jurisdiction. Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary; attempted burglaries are also included.

**A1: Strategy - Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.**

**Target #1:** 100% homicide solve rate.

**Measure #1:** % of homicides solved.

**Homicide Solve Rate (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Number of Homicides | Homicides Solved | Percentage Solved |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| FY 2001     | 12                  | 11               | 92%               |
| FY 2002     | 11                  | 10               | 91%               |
| FY 2003     | 9                   | 9                | 100%              |
| FY 2004     | 13                  | 13               | 100%              |
| FY 2005     | 17                  | 17               | 100%              |
| FY 2006     | 8                   | 7                | 88%               |
| FY 2007     | 12                  | 10               | 83%               |

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Numbers represent homicides in AST jurisdiction; unsolved homicide investigations are on-going.

**A2: Strategy - Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.**

**Target #1:** 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in DUI fatalities.

**Motor Vehicle Accidents with Fatalities involving Impaired Drivers (calendar year)**

| Year | MVA Yearly Fatalities | 3-Yr Avg Fatalities | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 56                    |                     |                 |
| 2001 | 47                    |                     |                 |
| 2002 | 35                    | 46                  |                 |
| 2003 | 33                    | 38                  | -28%            |
| 2004 | 34                    | 34                  | -11%            |
| 2005 | 21                    | 29                  | -38%            |
| 2007 | 18                    | 24                  | -38%            |

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The department has received Alaska Highway Safety Office funding to

add a DUI enforcement team in the Fairbanks area to complement the one already in Palmer. Use of the Palmer DUI team at special events like the Palmer State Fair, Girdwood Forest Fair, and Arctic Man snow machine races has been highly effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. However, the number and severity of accidents involves many other factors outside the control or influence of police agencies.

### A3: Strategy - Improve property crimes investigations.

**Target #1:** Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % of property crimes solved by arrest.

#### Number of AST Property Crimes Solved (calendar year)

| Year | Number of Crimes | Solve Rate | 3-Yr Avg Solve Rate | % Change |
|------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------|
| 2001 | 4,374            | 19.2%      |                     |          |
| 2002 | 4,461            | 16.1%      |                     |          |
| 2003 | 4,840            | 19.0%      | 18.1%               |          |
| 2004 | 4,356            | 20.1%      | 18.4%               | +2%      |
| 2005 | 4,812            | 17.9%      | 19%                 | +1%      |

Source: Alaska UCR Data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Reported here are property crimes within the AST primary jurisdiction. Increased investigative resources have been pooled in the efforts to increase the solve rate.

### B: Result - Protect wildlife resources.

**Target #1:** 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a percentage of total contacts.

**Measure #1:** % change in the number of wildlife violations.

#### Percent of Wildlife Violations per Contacts (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | Number of Violations | Number of Contacts | % Violations/Contacts | Inc/Dec Prior/Current FY |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| FY 2003     | 5,988                | 73,222             | 8.2%                  |                          |
| FY 2004     | 5,933                | 61,554             | 9.6%                  | +1.4%                    |
| FY 2005     | 5,457                | 53,205             | 10.3%                 | +0.7%                    |
| FY 2006     | 6,412                | 55,673             | 11.5%                 | +1.2%                    |
| FY 2007     | 6,083                | 54,912             | 11.1%                 | -0.4%                    |

Source: Alaska Wildlife Troopers

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The number of violations over the past three fiscal years suggests that targeted wildlife resource enforcement works. On the other hand, it is unclear whether rigorous enforcement is a deterrent. While the number of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing.

## B1: Strategy - Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.

**Target #1:** 5% increase in number of resource users checked in field over the previous 2-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of resource users checked in field.

### Number of Resource User Contacts (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | Yearly User Contacts | 2-Yr Avg Contacts | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| FY 2003     | 73,222               |                   |                 |
| FY 2004     | 61,554               | 67,388            |                 |
| FY 2005     | 53,205               | 57,380            | -21%            |
| FY 2006     | 55,673               | 54,439            | -3%             |
| FY 2007     | 54,912               | 55,293            | +9%             |

Source: Alaska Wildlife Troopers

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The number of resource user contacts decreased slightly in FY2007, but increased 9 percent in FY2007 over the previous 2-year average. While the number of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing. Additionally, the number of user contacts in FY2007 was impacted by a high trooper vacancy rate.

## C: Result - Reduce loss of life and property due to fire.

**Target #1:** Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of unintentional fire fatalities.

### Number of Unintentional Fire Fatalities (calendar year)

| Year | Yearly Fatalities | 5-Yr Avg Fatalities | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 15                | 18                  |                 |
| 2001 | 16                | 16                  | -11%            |
| 2002 | 9                 | 15                  | -44%            |
| 2003 | 7                 | 12                  | -53%            |
| 2004 | 11                | 12                  | -8%             |
| 2005 | 14                | 11                  | +17%            |
| 2006 | 20                | 12                  | +82%            |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Fire and Life Safety had a major victory during the FY2007 legislative session. Senate Bill 84, requiring that only cigarettes that have been certified as "Reduced Ignition Propensity" (self-extinguishing) may be sold in Alaska after August 2008, was signed into law by Governor Palin. The division hopes and anticipates that this law will help to reduce significantly the number of fire fatalities in Alaska.

Alcohol and drug usage continues to be a contributing factor in fire fatalities. It is alarming to note that in 81% (17 of the 20) of the fire fatalities in CY2006 it is known that alcohol or drugs were a contributing factor to the fire or the victim's inability to escape. The division is currently researching methods to address this factor.

Alaska still ranks above the national average in per capita fire fatalities. The division is targeting areas of concern for intensive media and public education campaigns. The division is implementing a Public Responsibility campaign to educate the public on their responsibility to prevent fire and keep their families safe.

Note: There was one intentional fire fatality in CY2006; this is lower than in previous years. Fire fatalities caused by homicide or suicide are considered intentional.



**Target #2:** Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in dollar value of property loss.

**Dollar Value of Property Loss (calendar year)**

| Year | Yearly Property Loss | 5-Yr Avg Property Loss | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1999 | \$23,390,917         |                        |                 |
| 2000 | \$28,291,332         | \$45,102,485           |                 |
| 2001 | \$46,611,167         | \$40,188,550           | +3%             |
| 2002 | \$31,925,829         | \$39,585,202           | -21%            |
| 2003 | \$25,546,038         | \$31,153,057           | -35%            |
| 2004 | \$33,572,621         | \$33,189,397           | +8%             |
| 2005 | \$27,457,556         | \$33,022,642           | -17%            |
| 2006 | \$74,742,621         | \$38,648,933           | +126%           |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Alaska experiences significant fire related property loss each year. The very large increase in property losses for CY2006 can be attributed to major fire events such as those that occurred in the community of Hooper Bay (\$35 million loss) and the King Salmon Hotel (\$2.9 million loss).

**C1: Strategy - Fire and life safety inspections.**

**Target #1:** 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspections to be found in compliance at time of inspection.

**Measure #1:** % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

**% of Buildings Found in Compliance with Legal Standards at Time of Inspection (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Inspections completed | Buildings in compliance | YTD Percentage |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| FY 2002     | 729                   | 155                     | 21.3%          |
| FY 2003     | 1,063                 | 291                     | 27.4%          |
| FY 2004     | 1,187                 | 344                     | 29.0%          |
| FY 2005     | 795                   | 214                     | 27.0%          |
| FY 2006     | 1,282                 | 429                     | 33.0%          |
| FY 2007     | 669                   | 180                     | 27.0%          |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Prioritization of building inspections is based upon those occupancies that are at the greatest risk of fire-related injuries and fatalities, property loss, and community impact. The division is striving to increase owner/occupant awareness of hazards so a greater number of buildings will be found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

Since FY2006, staffing levels have required the Division of Fire and Life Safety to decrease and prioritize fire and life safety inspections. Presently, the deputy fire marshals (DFM) assist the plans review bureau due to the increased workload of building plans reviews requested. With the additional plans examiner funded in FY2008, the DFMs can return to Life Safety Inspection Bureau functions to increase priority inspections and the education process. As Alaska grows, so do the number of priority inspections.

## C2: Strategy - Fire training.

**Target #1:** 10% increase in number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of students.

### Number of Students Attending Firefighter/Fire Officer Training (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD   | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| FY 2005     | 1,745 |                 |
| FY 2006     | 2,384 | +37%            |
| FY 2007     | 2,500 | +5%             |

Source: Training and Education Bureau

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The targeted increase of 10% was not met due to reduced fire training funding by local fire departments. This reduction directly affects the number of students available to attend training programs offered by the division. The division is working with local fire departments on ways to fund additional training during FY2008.

The division continues to work with the fire service to offer the appropriate and needed training programs and is making improvements in marketing the course offerings to the fire service and other organizations needing fire training.

Proper training of firefighters and fire officers at all levels is critical to the reduction of fire-related injuries, fatalities, and property loss. This training includes all levels from basic firefighting skills to advanced fire officer strategy and tactics.

## Prioritization of Agency Programs

(Statutory Reference AS 37.07.050(a)(13))

- Alaska State Troopers - Detachments
- Alaska Bureau of Investigation
- Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement, Narcotics Task Force
- Judicial Services - Anchorage
- Prisoner Transportation
- Search and Rescue
- Fire and Life Safety Operations
- Laboratory Services
- Alaska Public Safety Information Network
- Alaska Criminal Records and Identification
- Training Academy
- Village Public Safety Officer Contracts
- Alaska Wildlife Troopers
- Village Public Safety Officer Support
- Aircraft and Marine Sections
- Fire Service Training
- Rural Trooper Housing
- Alaska Police Standards Council
- Alaska State Troopers - Special Projects
- Alaska State Troopers - Director's Office
- Commissioner's Office
- Civil Air Patrol
- Alcoholic Beverage Control Board
- Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Batters Intervention Program
- Alaska Fire Standards Council
- Division of Administrative Services
- State Facilities Rent
- Facility Maintenance

## Fire and Life Safety Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

Prevent the loss of life and property from fire and explosion.

### Core Services

- Public fire safety and prevention education.
- Building plan review of commercial buildings, 4-plex and above.
- Building and fire code management (development, adoption, interpretation, and review).
- Fire and life safety inspections of priority occupancies.
- Fire service training.
- Fire investigations of major fire incidents involving high dollar loss, fatality, or major community impact.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
|--|---|
| <b>A: Reduce loss of life due to fire.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of unintentional fire fatalities. | <b>A1: Public education programs.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce fire fatalities in high-risk groups by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of fire fatalities in high-risk groups.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> Reduce fires in high loss regions by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in number of fires in targeted regions.<br><br><b>A2: Fire and life safety inspections.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspections to be found in compliance at time of inspection.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection. |
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
| <b>B: Reduce property loss due to fire.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in dollar value of property loss.                              | <b>B1: Building plan review for code compliance.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Complete yearly 95% of submitted building plan reviews.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of building plan reviews completed.<br><br><b>B2: Public education programs.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce property loss in high loss occupancies-residential structures by 10% compared to previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in property loss.<br><br><b>B3: Fire training.</b>  |

|   | <u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of students.   |
|---|---|
| End Result  | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
| <b>C: Reduce number of fires.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce number of structure fires by 5% compared to the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of structure fires. | <b>C1: Fire training.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in the number of fire prevention education courses delivered to firefighters.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of fire prevention education courses.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 10% increase in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training. |

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Coordinate company inspection classes for local fire departments.
- Start new public fire education programs in willing communities.
- Work with local fire departments to improve existing public fire education programs.
- Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to owners and occupants of high loss occupancies.
- Coordinate delivery of public fire education programs to residents of high loss regions.
- Initial fire and life safety inspections, inspection follow-ups. Fire system reports review and follow-up.
- Code review and adoption.
- Advanced search and rescue training. Thermal imaging training.
- Coordinate advanced fire suppression classes for local fire departments.
- Coordinate public fire education classes for local fire departments.
- Coordinate company inspection classes for local fire departments.

### FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

|   |                   |           |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| <b>FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$5,648,900</b> | <b>Personnel:</b> |           |
|   | Full time         | 30        |
|   | Part time         | 1         |
|   | <b>Total</b>      | <b>31</b> |

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Reduce loss of life due to fire.

**Target #1:** Reduce unintentional fire fatalities by 5% compared to the previous 5-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of unintentional fire fatalities.

#### Number of Unintentional Fire Fatalities (calendar year)

| Year | Yearly Fatalities | 5-Yr Avg Fatalities | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 15                | 18                  |                 |
| 2001 | 16                | 16                  | -11%            |
| 2002 | 9                 | 15                  | -44%            |
| 2003 | 7                 | 12                  | -53%            |
| 2004 | 11                | 12                  | -8%             |
| 2005 | 14                | 11                  | +17%            |
| 2006 | 20                | 12                  | +82%            |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Fire and Life Safety had a major victory during the FY2007 legislative session. Senate Bill 84, requiring that only cigarettes that have been certified as "Reduced Ignition Propensity" (self-extinguishing) may be sold in Alaska after August 2008, was signed into law by Governor Palin. The division hopes and anticipates that this law will help to reduce significantly the number of fire fatalities in Alaska.

Alcohol and drug usage continues to be a contributing factor in fire fatalities. It is alarming to note that in 81% (17 of the 20) of the fire fatalities in CY2006 it is known that alcohol or drugs were a contributing factor to the fire or the victim's inability to escape. The division is currently researching methods to address this factor.

Alaska still ranks above the national average in per capita fire fatalities. The division is targeting areas of concern for intensive media and public education campaigns. The division is implementing a Public Responsibility campaign to educate the public on their responsibility to prevent fire and keep their families safe.

Note: There was one intentional fire fatality in CY2006; this is lower than in previous years. Fire fatalities caused by homicide or suicide are considered intentional.

### A1: Strategy - Public education programs.

**Target #1:** Reduce fire fatalities in high-risk groups by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of fire fatalities in high-risk groups.

#### Number of Fire Fatalities in High-Risk Groups (calendar year)

| Year | High Risk Fatalities | 5-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 4                    | 5              |                 |
| 2001 | 4                    | 5              | -20%            |
| 2002 | 3                    | 5              | -40%            |
| 2003 | 2                    | 4              | -60%            |
| 2004 | 1                    | 3              | -75%            |
| 2005 | 3                    | 3              | 0%              |
| 2006 | 4                    | 3              | +33%            |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Nationally, children and the elderly have been identified to be at higher risk for fire related fatalities. The Division of Fire and Life Safety has determined Alaska's high-risk groups to be children under 10 years and adults over 65 years of age.

During CY2006, one ten month old and three elders over 65 died as the result of unintentional fires. In one case, the elder was disabled and unable to escape the home before the flames reached her room. Alcohol was known to be a contributing factor in 50% of the deaths.

The division has made great strides to prevent fire fatalities in high-risk groups by focusing programs on caregivers of young children. The number of children under the age of 10 dying in fires has dropped substantially.

The use of alcohol by elders over the age of 65 continues to contribute to loss of life among that section of the high-risk group. The division continues to research methods to educate this audience and their families on the increased dangers of alcohol and drug use around heat sources. The implementation of the use of the "Reduced Ignition Propensity" (self-extinguishing) cigarettes will also be a factor in reducing these fatalities.

**Target #2:** Reduce fires in high loss regions by 10% compared to the previous 5-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in number of fires in targeted regions.

**Number of Fires in Targeted Regions - Western Alaska, Central Alaska, and Anchorage (calendar year)**

| Year | Fires in Targeted Reg. | 5-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1999 | 781                    |                |                 |
| 2000 | 817                    | 708            |                 |
| 2001 | 901                    | 778            | +27%            |
| 2002 | 813                    | 796            | +4%             |
| 2003 | 867                    | 836            | +9%             |
| 2004 | 802                    | 840            | -4%             |
| 2005 | 894                    | 855            | +6%             |
| 2006 | 939                    | 863            | +10%            |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Fire and Life Safety is working to reduce fires in target regions. Target regions are those areas of the state that experience a proportionately higher number of fires. Fire incident reports indicate the greatest number of fires occur in western Alaska, central Alaska, and Anchorage. These areas are targeted for increased educational and inspection efforts to reduce fires.

The small increase in reported fires in the targeted regions can be attributed to the increased ability of fire departments to report fires. The division has experienced a 24% increase in the number of reporting fire departments since 2002. This number will stabilize as the number of newly reporting fire departments levels off in the next few years.

The number of fire departments (and corresponding incidents reported) increased in CY2006. This is attributed to registration of new fire departments as a result of project "Code Red" and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant recipient requirements.

**A2: Strategy - Fire and life safety inspections.**

**Target #1:** 30% of all buildings scheduled for priority fire and life safety building inspections to be found in compliance at time of inspection.

**Measure #1:** % of buildings found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

**% of Buildings Found in Compliance with Legal Standards at Time of Inspection (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Inspections completed | Buildings in compliance | YTD Percentage |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| FY 2002     | 729                   | 155                     | 21.3%          |
| FY 2003     | 1,063                 | 291                     | 27.4%          |
| FY 2004     | 1,187                 | 344                     | 29.0%          |
| FY 2005     | 795                   | 214                     | 27.0%          |
| FY 2006     | 1,282                 | 429                     | 33.0%          |
| FY 2007     | 669                   | 180                     | 27.0%          |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Prioritization of building inspections is based upon those occupancies that are at the greatest risk of fire-related injuries and fatalities, property loss, and community impact. The division is striving to increase owner/occupant awareness of hazards so a greater number of buildings will be found in compliance with legal standards at time of inspection.

Since FY2006, staffing levels have required the Division of Fire and Life Safety to decrease and prioritize fire and life safety inspections. Presently, the deputy fire marshals (DFM) assist the plans review bureau due to the increased workload of building plans reviews requested. With the additional plans examiner funded in FY2008, the DFMs can return to Life Safety Inspection Bureau functions to increase priority inspections and the education process. As Alaska grows, so do the number of priority inspections.

**B: Result - Reduce property loss due to fire.**

**Target #1:** Reduce property loss by 5% compared to previous 5-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in dollar value of property loss.

**Dollar Value of Property Loss (calendar year)**

| Year | Yearly Property Loss | 5-Yr Avg Property Loss | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1999 | \$23,390,917         |                        |                 |
| 2000 | \$28,291,332         | \$45,102,485           |                 |
| 2001 | \$46,611,167         | \$40,188,550           | +3%             |
| 2002 | \$31,925,829         | \$39,585,202           | -21%            |
| 2003 | \$25,546,038         | \$31,153,057           | -35%            |
| 2004 | \$33,572,621         | \$33,189,397           | +8%             |
| 2005 | \$27,457,556         | \$33,022,642           | -17%            |
| 2006 | \$74,742,621         | \$38,648,933           | +126%           |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Alaska experiences significant fire related property loss each year. The very large increase in property losses for CY2006 can be attributed to major fire events such as those that occurred in the community of Hooper Bay (\$35 million loss) and the King Salmon Hotel (\$2.9 million loss).

**B1: Strategy - Building plan review for code compliance.**

**Target #1:** Complete yearly 95% of submitted building plan reviews.

**Measure #1:** % of building plan reviews completed.

**% of Building Plan Reviews Submitted to Plans Completed (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Plan reviews submitted | Plan reviews completed | Percent completed |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| FY 2004     | 1,075                  | 882                    | 82%               |
| FY 2005     | 915                    | 771                    | 84%               |
| FY 2006     | 1,070                  | 916                    | 86%               |
| FY 2007     | 802                    | 675                    | 84%               |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** When a building fire occurs, a key contributing factor to the amount of loss is how the building was constructed. The Plan Review Bureau is tasked with making sure that proposed buildings submitted for plan review meet or exceed the standards as adopted by the State of Alaska. The addition of another plans examiner in FY2008 will allow for an increase in the number of building plans reviewed, to a completion rate of 95% or better. The net result will be to increase the number of buildings approved for construction that have had the benefit of assuring that all required fire resistive construction features have been implemented.

**B2: Strategy - Public education programs.**

**Target #1:** Reduce property loss in high loss occupancies-residential structures by 10% compared to previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in property loss.

**Property Loss in Targeted Occupancies-residential Structures (calendar year)**

| Year | Property Loss Amount | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | \$12,238,308         | \$13,581,652   |                 |
| 2002 | \$16,946,969         | \$14,967,004   | +25%            |
| 2003 | \$14,009,186         | \$14,398,154   | -6%             |
| 2004 | \$17,085,040         | \$16,013,732   | +19%            |
| 2005 | \$20,353,592         | \$17,149,273   | +27%            |
| 2006 | \$49,993,955         | \$29,144,196   | +192%           |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Residential occupancies continue to be the type of structures where Alaska's greatest fire-related property loss occurs. The Division of Fire and Life Safety is working to reduce this property loss through a combination of public fire education, fire and life safety inspections of those occupancies at risk for greatest potential loss, and through the plan review of 4-plex (and above) residential buildings for code compliance.

The CY2006 property loss amount includes the significant residential loss in the Hooper Bay fire (\$20 million), the hotel in King Salmon (\$2.9 million), and a lodge in Petersburg (\$1 million). Another contributing factor to the increase in property loss is the rapidly increasing property values for residential property. For example, a 2,000 square foot home in the Mat-Su region destroyed by fire in 2006 would have a considerably higher value than if the same house had been destroyed by fire in 2001.



**B3: Strategy - Fire training.**

**Target #1:** 10% increase in number of students attending firefighter and fire officer training.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of students.

**Number of Students Attending Firefighter/Fire Officer Training (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | YTD   | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| FY 2005     | 1,745 |                 |
| FY 2006     | 2,384 | +37%            |
| FY 2007     | 2,500 | +5%             |

Source: Training and Education Bureau

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The targeted increase of 10% was not met due to reduced fire training funding by local fire departments. This reduction directly affects the number of students available to attend training programs offered by the division. The division is working with local fire departments on ways to fund additional training during FY2008.

The division continues to work with the fire service to offer the appropriate and needed training programs and is making improvements in marketing the course offerings to the fire service and other organizations needing fire training.

Proper training of firefighters and fire officers at all levels is critical to the reduction of fire-related injuries, fatalities, and property loss. This training includes all levels from basic firefighting skills to advanced fire officer strategy and tactics.

**C: Result - Reduce number of fires.**

**Target #1:** Reduce number of structure fires by 5% compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of structure fires.

**Number of Structure Fires (calendar year)**

| Year | Structure Fires | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 1,206           | 1,122          |                 |
| 2002 | 1,154           | 1,173          | +3%             |
| 2003 | 1,205           | 1,188          | +3%             |
| 2004 | 1,183           | 1,181          | 0%              |
| 2005 | 1,236           | 1,208          | +5%             |
| 2006 | 1,337           | 1,252          | +11%            |

Source: Division of Fire and Life Safety

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Fire and Life Safety is working to reduce the number of structure fires in Alaska through public education programs, fire and life safety building inspections, and building plan review for code compliance. The challenge will be to maintain the forward progress with existing staff as population and new construction grows. With an additional plans examiner, progress will be made.

One of the factors for the increase in CY2006 is that more fire departments are reporting data to the state as a requirement for increased federal funding and "Code Red" reporting requirements. The division has experienced a 24% increase in the number of reporting fire departments since 2002. This number will stabilize as the number of newly reporting fire departments levels off in the next few years.

The Hooper Bay fire accounts for more than 50% of the increased number of structures fires.

**C1: Strategy - Fire training.**

**Target #1:** 10% increase in the number of fire prevention education courses delivered to firefighters.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of fire prevention education courses.

**Number of Fire Prevention Education Classes Delivered to Firefighters (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| FY 2005     | 43  |                 |
| FY 2006     | 251 | +484%           |
| FY 2007     | 491 | +16%            |

Source: Training and Education Bureau

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2006-2007, the division received funding from a federal grant to provide fire prevention education training to fire departments, allowing a dramatic increase in the number of course offerings. The funding allowed for travel-related expenses to ensure that members of small, rural fire departments could participate. The division has also improved marketing of these courses to fire departments. These fire prevention education courses are designed to give fire department members the skills and knowledge necessary to present public education programs within their communities.

**Target #2:** 10% increase in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.

**Measure #2:** % change in number of firefighters attending building safety inspection training.

**Number of Firefighters Attending Building Safety Inspection Training (fiscal year)**

| Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----|-----------------|
| 2005 | 189 |                 |
| 2006 | 271 | +43%            |
| 2007 | 303 | +12%            |

Source: Training and Education Bureau

**Analysis of results and challenges:** These building safety training courses are designed to give fire department members the skills and knowledge on building safety within their communities. This training allows local fire department members to educate local building owners on fire safety hazards encountered during visits to the occupancy, either during emergency responses or during courtesy inspections. The number of courses increased in FY2007 due to demand from the fire service.

**RDU/Component: Alaska Fire Standards Council***(There is only one component in this RDU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate RDU section.)***Contribution to Department's Mission**

To establish training and performance standards for fire service personnel, and curriculum requirements for the certification of training programs.

**Core Services**

- Govern the process for the accreditation and regulation of fire service training programs.
- Govern the process for the certification and regulation of individuals who meet established performance standards.
- Provide the forum for constructive participation of all agencies and organizations with a focus in fire service training schools and programs.
- Develop and maintain a long term strategy for the acquisition of funding for the Alaska Fire Standards Council.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
|--|---|
| <b>A: Ensure trained firefighters in Alaska</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Increase number of certification programs by three.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of adopted certification programs. | <b>A1: Ensure compliance with recognized training standards</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Adopt and/or develop one additional training standard for use in Alaska.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of adopted training standards. |

**Major Activities to Advance Strategies**

- Firefighter certification, fire instructor certification, fire investigator certification, and certification at other approved levels.
- Review of fire service certification programs.
- Development of fire service certification programs.
- Coordinate fire service certification opportunities.
- Field audits of current fire service programs.

**FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results**

|   |                   |          |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| <b>FY2009 Component Budget: \$256,400</b> | <b>Personnel:</b> |          |
|   | Full time         | 2        |
|   | Part time         | 0        |
|   | <b>Total</b>      | <b>2</b> |

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Ensure trained firefighters in Alaska

**Target #1:** Increase number of certification programs by three.

**Measure #1:** Number of adopted certification programs.

#### Number of Adopted Certification Programs (calendar year)

| Year | Number Adopted This Year | Total Programs |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 2002 | 5                        | 5              |
| 2003 | 6                        | 11             |
| 2004 | 0                        | 11             |
| 2005 | 4                        | 15             |
| 2006 | 5                        | 20             |
| 2007 | 0                        | 20             |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** No certification programs were adopted during FY2007 due to other issues that the council had to resolve to maintain functionality. These included the need to establish background requirements for both levels of Fire Investigator, Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist I, and all levels of Public Fire and Life Safety Educator. The council also developed a fee schedule to cover some of the expense of the testing process.

### A1: Strategy - Ensure compliance with recognized training standards

**Target #1:** Adopt and/or develop one additional training standard for use in Alaska.

**Measure #1:** Number of adopted training standards.

#### Number of Adopted Training Standards (calendar year)

| Year | Number Adopted This Year | Total Standards |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 2003 | 2                        | 2               |
| 2004 | 1                        | 3               |
| 2005 | 0                        | 3               |
| 2006 | 1                        | 4               |
| 2007 | 0                        | 4               |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The council is currently reviewing seven standards for adoption, but no new standards were adopted during FY2007.

The Alaska Fire Standards Council began operation in 2001. The first fire service certifications and standards were adopted in 2002. Prior to the establishment of the council, no statewide standards were in place. National standards are used unless they do not meet Alaska's needs, in which case state standards must be adopted.

## Alaska State Troopers Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

Preserve public peace; protect life, property, and resources.

### Core Services

The Alaska State Troopers (AST) and Alaska Wildlife Troopers (AWT) are charged with statewide law enforcement, prevention of crime, pursuit and apprehension of offenders, service of civil and criminal process, prisoner transportation, central communication, and search and rescue.

The six core missions that AST and AWT use in meeting these responsibilities are:

- Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on communities through *statewide drug and alcohol enforcement*;
- Provide professional, effective and efficient *statewide major crime investigations*;
- Provide prompt professional proactive and reactive *public safety services*;
- Protect our state's fish and wildlife resources through *enforcement programs*;
- Enhance public safety through *highway traffic enforcement and education*;
- Provide quality *statewide training*.

To provide public protection services, DPS maintains 44 posts across Alaska. AST and AWT are the primary law enforcement providers in over 200 rural communities. Additionally, DPS provides court services and other specialized enforcement and emergency services in all areas of the state. While AST and AWT provide some services to every person in the state, they provide direct public safety services to over 204,400 Alaska citizens.

The divisions of Alaska State Troopers and Alaska Wildlife Troopers have five distinct geographical regions, known as detachments. Additionally, there are three bureaus: the Alaska Bureau of Judicial Services, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI), and the Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE).

While many municipalities across the state have elected to provide local police service, AST is the only agency in the state statutorily mandated to provide police services. Some of the core services provided include:

1. Criminal law enforcement and investigation – AST investigates criminal law violations reported to them or discovered by them.
2. Traffic law enforcement and investigation – AST provides active traffic law enforcement and traffic collision investigation throughout many parts of the state, including most major state highways.
3. Search and rescue – On land, AST is the only agency in the state statutorily mandated to provide search and rescue operations for lost and missing, and deceased persons. The U.S. Coast Guard has responsibility for search and rescues at sea, and frequently assists with searches along Alaska's coastline. The U.S. Air Force, assisted by the Civil Air Patrol, has responsibility for searches for downed or missing aircraft, and like the Coast Guard, frequently assists with ground searches. Unlike criminal, traffic law enforcement, and investigations where AST provides some technical expertise and support to areas with local police departments, search and rescue services are the responsibility of the department regardless of location.
4. Court services – As with the search and rescue function, AST is statutorily mandated to provide service to the Alaska Court System throughout the state. Court services include providing courtroom and court facility security, transporting prisoners, and serving numerous and varying types of legal process. AST is in the process of consolidating court services into a single statewide bureau. The new bureau will enhance interactions between AST and the court system and will enhance timeliness of service of court process and arrest warrants.
5. The Alaska Wildlife Troopers (AWT) perform wildlife law enforcement and investigations throughout Alaska, participate in search and rescue missions, provide boating safety education and enforcement, and are the only

provider of police services in some remote communities.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <b>A: Protect lives.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in homicide rate.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) compared to the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in the number of fatal MVAs.<br><br><u>Target #3:</u> 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths.<br><u>Measure #3:</u> % change in fatal accidents. | <b>A1: Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 100% homicide solve rate.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of homicides solved.<br><br><b>A2: Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in DUI fatalities.<br><br><b>A3: Improve alcohol and drug investigations and interdictions.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in the amount of alcohol seized compared to the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in the amount of alcohol seized.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 10% increase in the amount of illicit drugs seized compared to the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in the amount of illicit drugs seized.<br><br><b>A4: Enhance recreational boating safety patrols.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in boating safety contacts over the previous 2-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of contacts.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 10% change in hours spent conducting public education appearances over the previous 2-year average.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in number of hours spent conducting public education appearances. |
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
| <b>B: Protect property.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.   | <b>B1: Improve property crimes investigations.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of property crimes solved by arrest.  |
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
| <b>C: Preserve public peace.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Public compliance with laws as indicated by a 5% reduction in reported crime index offenses compared   | <b>C1: Community oriented policing and law enforcement patrols.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Increase number of village visits by 10% over   |

| to the previous 3-year average for AST jurisdiction.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in reported crime index offenses.  | the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in the number of village visits by AST.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 10% increase in public appearances logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in public appearances.                      |
|--|---|
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
| <b>D: Protect wildlife resources.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a percentage of total contacts.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in the number of wildlife violations. | <b>D1: Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 5% increase in number of resource users checked in field over the previous 2-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of resource users checked in field. |

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic deployment of personnel in ABI.</li> <li>• Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) training.</li> <li>• Domestic violence and Driving Under the Influence (DUI) training for ABWE.</li> <li>• Traffic enforcement.</li> <li>• DUI enforcement team and dedicated DUI patrols.</li> <li>• Report writing and investigation in-service.</li> <li>• Coordination with outside domestic violence-related agencies and support groups.</li> <li>• Domestic violence supervisory case review with district attorney coordination.</li> <li>• Provide search and rescue management training.</li> <li>• Avalanche awareness programs.</li> <li>• Hunter safety education.</li> <li>• Boating safety education.</li> <li>• Personal Locator Beacon (PLB) program.</li> <li>• Crime Stoppers.</li> <li>• D.A.R.E. programs.</li> <li>• Strategic location of ABADE investigators.</li> <li>• Alcoholic Beverage Control training.</li> <li>• Alcohol Rewards Program.</li> <li>• Coordination of ABC investigations.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide boater safety training to VPSOs and Alaska State Troopers.</li> <li>• Increase inspections.</li> <li>• Strategic location of personnel.</li> <li>• Property investigation training.</li> <li>• Enhanced communications between jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Burglary suppression unit.</li> <li>• Patrol high crime areas.</li> <li>• Intelligence Unit linking.</li> <li>• E-pawn records.</li> <li>• Directed patrols.</li> <li>• Community Oriented Policing (COP) training.</li> <li>• Quality Village visits.</li> <li>• Public appearances.</li> <li>• Aircraft patrols.</li> <li>• Vessel patrols.</li> <li>• Targeted patrols.</li> <li>• Wildlife enforcement training.</li> <li>• Covert hunting investigations.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

### FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$101,790,300**

**Personnel:**

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Full time    | 636        |
| Part time    | 16         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>652</b> |

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Protect lives.

**Target #1:** 10% reduction of deaths due to criminal acts.

**Measure #1:** % change in homicide rate.

#### Number of Homicides within AST Jurisdiction (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| FY 2001     | 12  |                 |
| FY 2002     | 11  | -8%             |
| FY 2003     | 9   | -18%            |
| FY 2004     | 13  | +44%            |
| FY 2005     | 17  | +31%            |
| FY 2006     | 8   | -53%            |
| FY 2007     | 12  | +50%            |

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

**Analysis of results and challenges:** To the extent that it can, the department will influence the homicide rate by deterrence, solving homicides committed in the department's jurisdiction, and by focusing on contributing factors, such as reducing the availability of illegal drugs and alcohol. The reported homicide rate data is for the area of Alaska where the department has primary jurisdiction, which is any area not within the jurisdiction of a municipal police department.

**Target #2:** 10% reduction of deaths as a result of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in the number of fatal MVAs.

#### Number of Fatalities from Motor Vehicle Accidents (calendar year)

| Year | MVA Yearly Fatalities | 3-Yr Avg Fatalities | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 89                    |                     |                 |
| 2002 | 89                    |                     |                 |
| 2003 | 100                   | 93                  |                 |
| 2004 | 101                   | 97                  | +9%             |
| 2005 | 73                    | 91                  | -25%            |
| 2006 | 74                    | 83                  | -19%            |

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

**Analysis of results and challenges:** This target reflects one measure of the overall safety of vehicular traffic. Besides enforcement of traffic regulations and laws, the department is actively involved in media campaigns to raise public awareness of highway safety issues. The DUI teams in Palmer and Fairbanks are effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. Most of the other variables affecting the motor vehicle accident rate, such as road design, weather conditions, vehicle age and mechanical condition, etc., are not within the department's control.



**Target #3:** 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths.

**Measure #3:** % change in fatal accidents.

**Number of Alaska Boating Accidents with Fatalities (calendar year)**

| Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----|-----------------|
| 2001 | 20  |                 |
| 2002 | 14  | -30%            |
| 2003 | 16  | +14%            |
| 2004 | 14  | -13%            |
| 2005 | 14  | 0%              |
| 2006 | 11  | -21%            |

Source: U.S. Coast Guard

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The reduction in fatal boating accidents may in part be attributed to increased boating safety education of the recreational public and increased enforcement directly related to improving compliance with boating safety regulations. Boating safety enforcement by both Alaska State Troopers and Alaska Wildlife Troopers provides an increased presence and deterrence to recklessness. As reported in measures A4.1.1 and 2.2, boating safety contacts and education by Alaska Wildlife Troopers increased during the fiscal year. These contacts involve inspections for compliance with law and regulation, including personal flotation device possession and use. Alaska State Troopers investigate boating accidents, injuries, and fatalities.

**A1: Strategy - Create deterrence through 100% homicide solve rate.**

**Target #1:** 100% homicide solve rate.

**Measure #1:** % of homicides solved.

**Homicide Solve Rate (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Number of Homicides | Homicides Solved | Percentage Solved |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| FY 2001     | 12                  | 11               | 92%               |
| FY 2002     | 11                  | 10               | 91%               |
| FY 2003     | 9                   | 9                | 100%              |
| FY 2004     | 13                  | 13               | 100%              |
| FY 2005     | 17                  | 17               | 100%              |
| FY 2006     | 8                   | 7                | 88%               |
| FY 2007     | 12                  | 10               | 83%               |

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation (ABI)

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Numbers represent homicides in AST jurisdiction; unsolved homicide investigations are on-going.

**A2: Strategy - Enhanced driving under the influence (DUI) detection and apprehension.**

**Target #1:** 10% reduction of DUI fatalities compared to previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in DUI fatalities.

**Motor Vehicle Accidents with Fatalities involving Impaired Drivers (calendar year)**

| Year | MVA Yearly Fatalities | 3-Yr Avg Fatalities | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 56                    |                     |                 |
| 2001 | 47                    |                     |                 |
| 2002 | 35                    | 46                  |                 |
| 2003 | 33                    | 38                  | -28%            |
| 2004 | 34                    | 34                  | -11%            |
| 2005 | 21                    | 29                  | -38%            |
| 2007 | 18                    | 24                  | -38%            |

Source: Alaska Highway Safety Office

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The department has received Alaska Highway Safety Office funding to add a DUI enforcement team in the Fairbanks area to complement the one already in Palmer. Use of the Palmer DUI team at special events like the Palmer State Fair, Girdwood Forest Fair, and Arctic Man snow machine races has been highly effective at removing impaired drivers from the road. However, the number and severity of accidents involves many other factors outside the control or influence of police agencies.

**A3: Strategy - Improve alcohol and drug investigations and interdictions.**

**Target #1:** 10% increase in the amount of alcohol seized compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in the amount of alcohol seized.

**Gallons of Illegal Alcohol Seized by AST (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Gallons Seized | 3 Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| FY 2001     | 325            |                |                 |
| FY 2002     | 618            |                |                 |
| FY 2003     | 909            | 617            | 0%              |
| FY 2004     | 643            | 723            | +4%             |
| FY 2005     | 1004           | 852            | +39%            |
| FY 2006     | 818            | 822            | -4%             |
| FY 2007     | 722            | 845            | -12%            |

Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE), solves sophisticated criminal cases involving controlled substances and illegal alcohol on a statewide basis.

During FY2005 and FY2006, several positions were added to ABADE. They were intended to increase the bureau's ability to tackle large criminal networks and to target illegal alcohol smuggling. In FY2007, several drug and alcohol investigators assigned to the Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team (WAANT) unit completed the required training and were cross-designated as U.S. Postal Inspectors. This additional authority is anticipated to have a positive effect on ABADE's ability to interdict drugs and alcohol being transported into western Alaska.

The continuing challenge is to stay on top of emerging drug trafficking and manufacturing trends, and to analyze large amounts of illegal drug and alcohol intelligence.

See the Alaska State Troopers' 2006 Annual Drug Report online at <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/ABADE/docs/2006%20Annual%20Drug%20Report.pdf> for detailed alcohol and drug seizure statistics.

**Target #2:** 10% increase in the amount of illicit drugs seized compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in the amount of illicit drugs seized.

**Pounds of Processed Marijuana Seized by AST (fiscal year)**

| Year | Pounds Seized * | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2003 | 150.59          |                |                 |
| 2004 | 107.36          |                |                 |
| 2005 | 86.95           | 115.97         |                 |
| 2006 | 534.04          | 242.78         | +360.5%         |
| 2007 | 153             | 258            | -37%            |

*\*Figures include drug seizures made by the DEA Alaska Interdiction Task Force*

*Source: Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement*

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE), solves sophisticated criminal cases involving controlled substances and illegal alcohol on a statewide basis.

During FY2005 and FY2006, several positions were added to ABADE. They were intended to increase the bureau's ability to tackle large criminal networks and to target illegal alcohol smuggling. The dramatic increase in FY2006 marijuana seizures is a direct result of just two very large cases - one rural, the other a sophisticated criminal enterprise. The seizures in FY2007 were not as large.

The continuing challenge is to stay on top of emerging drug trafficking and manufacturing trends, and to analyze large amounts of illegal drug and alcohol intelligence.

See the Alaska State Troopers' 2006 Annual Drug Report online at

<http://www.dps.state.ak.us/ast/ABADE/docs/2006%20Annual%20Drug%20Report.pdf> for detailed alcohol and drug seizure statistics.

**A4: Strategy - Enhance recreational boating safety patrols.**

**Target #1:** 10% increase in boating safety contacts over the previous 2-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of contacts.

**Number of Boating Safety Contacts (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Number of Contacts | 2-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| FY 2002     | 2,173              |                |                 |
| FY 2003     | 2,403              | 2,288          |                 |
| FY 2004     | 2,806              | 2,605          | +23%            |
| FY 2005     | 5,583              | 4,195          | +114%           |
| FY 2006     | 8,854              | 7,219          | +111%           |
| FY 2007     | 12,983             | 10,919         | +80%            |

*Source: DPS Officer Activity Reporting System (OARS)*

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Alaska Wildlife Troopers (AWT) measure the number of boating contacts reported when Alaska boating law safety and compliance inspections are conducted by AWT personnel. Alaska Wildlife Troopers take the opportunity in the course of other business to make one-on-one contact with recreational boaters regarding boating safety and compliance. The trend of increasing contacts may be due in part to AWT personnel ensuring that their work in this area of enforcement of boating safety laws and regulations is coded as boating safety contacts in recording work hours.

**Target #2:** 10% change in hours spent conducting public education appearances over the previous 2-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in number of hours spent conducting public education appearances.

**% Change in Number of Hours Spent on Boating Safety Education Over the Previous 2-Year Average (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Education Hours Spent | 2-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| FY 2002     | 38.5                  |                |                 |
| FY 2003     | 25.5                  | 32             |                 |
| FY 2004     | 70                    | 47.75          | +119%           |
| FY 2005     | 12.5                  | 41.25          | -74%            |
| FY 2006     | 17                    | 14.75          | -59%            |
| FY 2007     | 68.5                  | 42.75          | +364%           |

Source: DPS Officer Activity Reporting System (OARS)

**Analysis of results and challenges:** During FY2007, the Alaska Wildlife Troopers took part in boating safety Train the Trainer classes with the Department of Natural Resources, Office of Boating Safety. The objective is to train all Alaska Wildlife Troopers to be boating safety instructors. Troopers apply these skills in rural classrooms and at sporting events such as guide academies and sport shows. The increase in hours may be attributed to these initiatives, which will continue.

**B: Result - Protect property.**

**Target #1:** 3% reduction in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.

**Measure #1:** % change in burglaries reported in AST jurisdiction.

**Number of Actual Burglary Offenses in AST Jurisdiction (calendar year)**

| Year | YTD   | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 1,366 |                 |
| 2001 | 1,280 | -6%             |
| 2002 | 1,369 | +7%             |
| 2003 | 1,498 | +9%             |
| 2004 | 1,268 | -15%            |
| 2005 | 1,325 | +5%             |

Source: Alaska UCR Data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Alaska State Troopers (AST) report the number of burglaries within their primary jurisdiction. Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary; attempted burglaries are also included.

**B1: Strategy - Improve property crimes investigations.**

**Target #1:** Increase solve rate of property crimes by 5% over the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % of property crimes solved by arrest.

**Number of AST Property Crimes Solved (calendar year)**

| Year | Number of Crimes | Solve Rate | 3-Yr Avg Solve Rate | % Change |
|------|------------------|------------|---------------------|----------|
| 2001 | 4,374            | 19.2%      |                     |          |
| 2002 | 4,461            | 16.1%      |                     |          |
| 2003 | 4,840            | 19.0%      | 18.1%               |          |
| 2004 | 4,356            | 20.1%      | 18.4%               | +2%      |
| 2005 | 4,812            | 17.9%      | 19%                 | +1%      |

Source: Alaska UCR Data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Reported here are property crimes within the AST primary jurisdiction. Increased investigative resources have been pooled in the efforts to increase the solve rate.

### C: Result - Preserve public peace.

**Target #1:** Public compliance with laws as indicated by a 5% reduction in reported crime index offenses compared to the previous 3-year average for AST jurisdiction.

**Measure #1:** % change in reported crime index offenses.

#### % Change in Crime Index Offenses Known to Law Enforcement in AST Jurisdiction (calendar year)

| Year | Number of Offenses Known | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 5,161                    |                |                 |
| 2001 | 5,029                    |                |                 |
| 2002 | 5,371                    | 5,187          |                 |
| 2003 | 5,798                    | 5,399          | +12%            |
| 2004 | 5,359                    | 5,509          | -1%             |
| 2005 | 5,903                    | 5,687          | +7%             |

Source: Alaska UCR Data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Offenses being compared are actual offenses against persons (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and crimes against property (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) reported in AST jurisdiction. The FBI refers to these eight crimes as "Crime Index Offenses."

### C1: Strategy - Community oriented policing and law enforcement patrols.

**Target #1:** Increase number of village visits by 10% over the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in the number of village visits by AST.

#### Number of Village Visits (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | Village Visits | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| FY 2002     | 2,927          |                |                 |
| FY 2003     | 3,661          |                |                 |
| FY 2004     | 3,066          | 3,218          |                 |
| FY 2005     | 3,230          | 3,319          | 0%              |
| FY 2006     | 2,833          | 3,043          | -14.6%          |
| FY 2007     | 3,304          | 3,122          | +8.6%           |

Source: Alaska State Troopers, C Detachment

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The increase in the number of village visits in FY2007 may be attributed to a change in the activity reporting system. Improved activity codes in the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) provide a more streamlined and accurate system of documenting actual village visits.

**Target #2:** 10% increase in public appearances logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in public appearances.

**Number of Public Appearances (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Public Appearances | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| FY 2002     | 938                |                |                 |
| FY 2003     | 6,507              |                |                 |
| FY 2004     | 12,730             | 6,725          |                 |
| FY 2005     | 13,165             | 10,800         | +96%            |
| FY 2006     | 6,216              | 10,704         | -42%            |
| FY 2007     | 1,569              | 6,983          | -85%            |

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The decline in logged public appearances may be attributed to several factors. It is possible that it is partially a function more of reporting errors than an actual reduction in public appearances. However, the increasing workload placed on troopers located at AST posts in more populous areas has an impact on the time they have to make presentations at community events. Troopers must focus their time on activities that advance the core missions of the department, and responding to calls for service and investigating crimes take priority over public appearances.

**D: Result - Protect wildlife resources.**

**Target #1:** 5% reduction in wildlife violations as a percentage of total contacts.

**Measure #1:** % change in the number of wildlife violations.

**Percent of Wildlife Violations per Contacts (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Number of Violations | Number of Contacts | % Violations/Contacts | Inc/Dec Prior/Current FY |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| FY 2003     | 5,988                | 73,222             | 8.2%                  |                          |
| FY 2004     | 5,933                | 61,554             | 9.6%                  | +1.4%                    |
| FY 2005     | 5,457                | 53,205             | 10.3%                 | +0.7%                    |
| FY 2006     | 6,412                | 55,673             | 11.5%                 | +1.2%                    |
| FY 2007     | 6,083                | 54,912             | 11.1%                 | -0.4%                    |

Source: Alaska Wildlife Troopers

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The number of violations over the past three fiscal years suggests that targeted wildlife resource enforcement works. On the other hand, it is unclear whether rigorous enforcement is a deterrent. While the number of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing.

**D1: Strategy - Enhance proactive wildlife patrols and investigations through increased field presence.**

**Target #1:** 5% increase in number of resource users checked in field over the previous 2-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of resource users checked in field.

**Number of Resource User Contacts (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Yearly User Contacts | 2-Yr Avg Contacts | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| FY 2003     | 73,222               |                   |                 |
| FY 2004     | 61,554               | 67,388            |                 |
| FY 2005     | 53,205               | 57,380            | -21%            |
| FY 2006     | 55,673               | 54,439            | -3%             |
| FY 2007     | 54,912               | 55,293            | +9%             |

Source: Alaska Wildlife Troopers

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The number of resource user contacts decreased slightly in FY2007, but increased 9 percent in FY2007 over the previous 2-year average. While the number of contacts with wildlife resource users is generally down, the effectiveness of troopers at finding violators is increasing. Additionally, the number of user contacts in FY2007 was impacted by a high trooper vacancy rate.

## Village Public Safety Officer Program Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Village Public Safety Officer program is to preserve public peace, and protect life and property in rural villages.

### Core Services

Throughout rural Alaska, Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) are often the first responders to incidents, and/or the only individuals immediately available to provide a broad range of public safety services in their village. These functions range from basic law enforcement, to probationer and parolee supervision, to provision of first aid to the injured, to assisting with search and rescue missions, and with fire prevention activities.

Currently 51 state-funded VPSO positions and 19 federally funded VPSOs represent an on-going positive public safety presence in their villages and surrounding communities. VPSOs are employees of regional non-profit corporations but may receive direction from village leadership while receiving training and support from state troopers. At any given point in time, there are only about 45 to 50 filled VPSO positions due to challenges with recruiting qualified applicants.

State troopers travel to VPSO villages in support of the VPSOs. During these visits, troopers provide training on specific subjects such as writing reports and search and rescue coordination. The close working relationship between VPSOs and troopers helps foster a unified law enforcement team for rural Alaska. The oversight helps to develop trust and confidence in the VPSOs so they can be more successful in their mission. It further helps establish the necessary support and backup by the troopers for the VPSOs during crisis situations within rural communities.

The services provided by the VPSO Contracts component include the funding of the grants to Native regional non-profit organizations that manage and implement the VPSO program. The services provided by the VPSO Support component include those specifically associated with the management of the VPSO grants.

The Alaska State Troopers' (AST) goals for the VPSO program include taking action to:

- Continue to provide first responders who can manage criminal investigations involving misdemeanors and some felony property crimes;
- Continue to increase interdiction of illegal alcohol in areas where the residents have chosen to ban possession, sale, barter, or importation of alcohol; and
- Continue to provide for public safety in the areas of boating and fire safety and other non-criminal areas for rural remote communities.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <b>A: Protect lives.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% reduction of deaths due to accidents and criminal acts in VPSO serviced villages.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> Homicide rate in VPSO serviced villages.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths in VPSO serviced villages.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in fatality accidents. | <b>A1: Improve response to alcohol-related crimes and domestic violence (DV) incidents.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% reduction of accidental deaths in VPSO serviced villages compared to the previous 3-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in accidental deaths.<br><br><b>A2: Enhance recreational boating safety patrols and education.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in the number of inspections in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year |



|  | <p>average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of inspections.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 10% increase in number of boating safety education presentations in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in number of boating safety education presentations.</p> |
|--|--|
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
| <p><b>B: Protect property.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Reduce property crimes by 10% in VPSO serviced villages.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in property crimes.</p>  | <p><b>B1: Improve property crime investigations.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase solve rate of property crimes by 10% over the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in property crimes solved by arrest.</p>  |
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
| <p><b>C: Preserve public peace.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 2% reduction in reported offenses compared to the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of reported offenses.</p> | <p><b>C1: Community oriented policing and patrols for criminal activity.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 10% increase in the number of trooper visits to VPSO serviced villages logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of visits.</p>                          |

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VPSO training academy.</li> <li>• VPSO regional update training.</li> <li>• Driving Under the Influence (DUI) patrols.</li> <li>• Domestic violence and DUI training.</li> <li>• Report writing and investigation in-service.</li> <li>• Coordination with outside domestic violence-related agencies and support groups.</li> <li>• Domestic violence supervisory case review with district attorney coordination.</li> <li>• Provide search and rescue management training.</li> <li>• Water safety education.</li> <li>• Increased inspections.</li> <li>• Crime Stoppers.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC) training.</li> <li>• Coordination of ABC investigations.</li> <li>• Provide boater safety public education.</li> <li>• Provide boater safety training to VPSOs and AST.</li> <li>• D.A.R.E. programs.</li> <li>• Alcohol Rewards Program.</li> <li>• Patrol high crime areas.</li> <li>• Investigator training.</li> <li>• Enhanced communications between jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Community Oriented Policing (COP) training.</li> <li>• Participation in village council meetings.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

## FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$5,865,100

## Personnel:

Full time 2

Part time 0

**Total** 2

## Performance Measure Detail

## A: Result - Protect lives.

**Target #1:** 10% reduction of deaths due to accidents and criminal acts in VPSO serviced villages.**Measure #1:** Homicide rate in VPSO serviced villages.

## Number of Homicides in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

| Year | YTD          |
|------|--------------|
| 2001 | 6            |
| 2002 | 5<br>-16.67% |
| 2003 | 3<br>-40.00% |
| 2004 | 2<br>-33.33% |
| 2005 | 3<br>+50.00% |
| 2006 | 2<br>-33.33% |

Source: Alaska UCR Data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** To the extent that it can, the department will influence the homicide rate by deterrence (solving homicides committed in the department's jurisdiction) and by focusing on contributing factors, such as reducing the availability of illegal drugs and alcohol. Homicide rates are dependent on many factors, most of which are not controllable by the department.

**Target #2:** 10% reduction in recreational boating accidents with deaths in VPSO serviced villages.**Measure #2:** % change in fatality accidents.

## Number of Fatal Boating Accidents in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

| Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----|-----------------|
| 2001 | 0   |                 |
| 2002 | 2   | +100%           |
| 2003 | 0   | -100%           |
| 2004 | 1   | +100%           |
| 2004 | 2   | +100%           |
| 2006 | 0   | -100%           |

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** These figures are based on boating fatality accidents reported to the Alaska State Troopers.

## A1: Strategy - Improve response to alcohol-related crimes and domestic violence (DV) incidents.

**Target #1:** 10% reduction of accidental deaths in VPSO serviced villages compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in accidental deaths.

### Number of Accidental Deaths in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

| Year | Accidental Deaths | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 4                 |                |                 |
| 2002 | 25                |                |                 |
| 2003 | 5                 | 11             |                 |
| 2004 | 8                 | 13             | -27%            |
| 2005 | 13                | 9              | 0%              |
| 2006 | 4                 | 8              | -56%            |

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The four accidental deaths reported in CY2006 represent a 56% decrease in the number of accidental deaths in VPSO serviced villages from the previous 3-year average of nine accidental deaths per year.

These figures are based on accidental deaths reported to the Alaska State Troopers. Accidental deaths include those resulting from motor vehicle accidents, aircraft accidents, boating accidents, fire (non-arson), falls, industrial accidents, firearm accidents, and other accidents.

## A2: Strategy - Enhance recreational boating safety patrols and education.

**Target #1:** 10% increase in the number of inspections in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of inspections.

### Number of Recreational Boating Inspections in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

| Year | Boating Inspections | 2-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 0                   |                |                 |
| 2002 | 23                  |                |                 |
| 2003 | 23                  | 23             |                 |
| 2004 | 17                  | 20             | -26%            |
| 2005 | 5                   | 11             | -75%            |
| 2006 | 2                   | 4              | -82%            |

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The two boating safety inspections in CY2006 represent an 82% decrease from the previous 2-year average of 11 boating safety inspections per year in VPSO serviced villages.

**Target #2:** 10% increase in number of boating safety education presentations in VPSO serviced villages over the previous 2-year average.

**Measure #2:** % change in number of boating safety education presentations.

**Number of Boating Safety Education Presentations in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)**

| Year | Boating Presentations | 2-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 0                     |                |                 |
| 2002 | 0                     | 0              |                 |
| 2003 | 0                     | 0              | 0%              |
| 2004 | 7                     | 3.5            | 100%            |
| 2005 | 0                     | 3.5            | -100%           |
| 2006 | 10                    | 5              | +186%           |

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Officer Activity Reporting data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The ten hours of boating safety education presented in CY2006 in VPSO serviced villages represent a 186% increase from the previous 2-year average.

**B: Result - Protect property.**

**Target #1:** Reduce property crimes by 10% in VPSO serviced villages.

**Measure #1:** % change in property crimes.

**Number of Property Crimes in VPSO Serviced Villages (including arson) (calendar year)**

| Year | YTD            |
|------|----------------|
| 2001 | 415            |
| 2002 | 454<br>+9.40%  |
| 2003 | 598<br>+31.72% |
| 2004 | 478<br>-20.07% |
| 2005 | 345<br>-27.82% |
| 2006 | 319<br>-7.54%  |

Source: Alaska UCR Data.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** These figures are based on property crimes reported to the Alaska State Troopers. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

**B1: Strategy - Improve property crime investigations.**

**Target #1:** Increase solve rate of property crimes by 10% over the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages.

**Measure #1:** % change in property crimes solved by arrest.

**Number of Property Crimes Solved by Arrest in VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)**

| Year | # of Crimes | Solve Rate | 3-Year Avg Solve Rate | % Change |
|------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 2001 | 415         | 36%        |                       |          |
| 2002 | 454         | 32%        |                       |          |
| 2003 | 598         | 35%        | 34%                   |          |
| 2004 | 478         | 47%        | 38%                   | +13%     |
| 2005 | 345         | 34%        | 39%                   | -4%      |
| 2006 | 319         | 37%        | 39%                   | -2%      |

Source: Alaska UCR data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The 37% property crime solve rate in CY2006 represents a 2% decrease from the previous 3-year average of 39% for property crimes solved by arrest in VPSO serviced villages.

### C: Result - Preserve public peace.

**Target #1:** 2% reduction in reported offenses compared to the previous 3-year average in VPSO serviced villages.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of reported offenses.

#### Number of Reported Offenses in VPSO Serviced Villages (including arson) (calendar year)

| Year | Reported Offenses | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 1,341             |                |                 |
| 2002 | 1,553             |                |                 |
| 2003 | 1,627             | 1,507          |                 |
| 2004 | 1,465             | 1,548          | -3%             |
| 2005 | 1,150             | 1,414          | -26%            |
| 2006 | 861               | 1,159          | -39%            |

Source: Alaska UCR data.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The 861 reported offenses in CY2006 represent a 39% decrease compared to the CY2003-2005 average of 1,414 reported offenses. These figures are based on offenses reported to the Alaska State Troopers. Reported offenses include the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting offenses of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

### C1: Strategy - Community oriented policing and patrols for criminal activity.

**Target #1:** 10% increase in the number of trooper visits to VPSO serviced villages logged in APSIN compared to the previous 3-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of visits.

#### Number of Trooper Visits to VPSO Serviced Villages (calendar year)

| Year | Public Appearances | 3-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2001 | 214                |                |                 |
| 2002 | 385                |                |                 |
| 2003 | 751                | 450            |                 |
| 2004 | 528                | 555            | 17%             |
| 2005 | 229                | 503            | -59%            |
| 2006 | 306                | 355            | -39%            |

Source: Alaska Public Safety Information Network – Case Activity data

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Although an increase of overnight trooper visits was realized in CY2006 compared to CY2005, the desired level of overnight trooper visits was not obtained due to factors which include vacant VPSO and rural trooper positions, an increase in court transports (troopers transporting prisoners to and from court), prisoner transports between Nome and Kotzebue, increasing numbers of cases being investigated, and an increased requirement to appear in court in relation to increased case activity.

**RDU/Component: Alaska Police Standards Council***(There is only one component in this RDU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate RDU section.)***Contribution to Department's Mission**

Ensure there are professional public safety officers.

**Core Services**

- Monitor compliance with current regulations.
- Develop, monitor, and revise law enforcement training.
- Assist academies and departments with funding for academy training.
- Fund specialized and advanced training for departments.
- Determine certification eligibility for all police, probation, and correctional officers and issue appropriate level of certificate.
- In cases of misconduct by a certified police officer, make a determination whether certification should be revoked.
- Provide pre-employment polygraph and psychological testing for smaller agencies across the state of Alaska.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
|--|---|
| <b>A: Professionalism among public safety officers.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 5% increase in the number of officers trained annually.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % increase in the number of officers trained. | <b>A1: Provide academy and in-service training for public safety (police and correctional) officers.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend in-service training.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend in-service training.<br><br><u>Target #2:</u> 5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend academy training.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend academy training.<br><br><b>A2: Ensure compliance with regulations.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Close 100% of all internal investigations.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of internal investigations closed. |

**Major Activities to Advance Strategies**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic academy training.</li> <li>• Course certification.</li> <li>• In-service training.</li> <li>• Advanced training.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain training and certification files.</li> <li>• Compliance investigations.</li> <li>• Internal decertification investigations.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

**FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results****FY2009 Component Budget: \$1,145,900****Personnel:**

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Full time    | 4        |
| Part time    | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4</b> |

**Performance Measure Detail****A: Result - Professionalism among public safety officers.****Target #1:** 5% increase in the number of officers trained annually.**Measure #1:** % increase in the number of officers trained.**Number of Law Enforcement Officers Trained (fiscal year)**

| <b>Fiscal Year</b> | <b>YTD</b> | <b>Percent Inc/Dec</b> |
|--------------------|------------|------------------------|
| FY 2002            | 828        | 0                      |
| FY 2003            | 1,561      | +89%                   |
| FY 2004            | 1,056      | -32%                   |
| FY 2005            | 1,277      | +21%                   |
| FY 2006            | 2,866      | +124%                  |
| FY 2007            | 2,957      | +3%                    |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2007, the council sponsored participants from 50 police departments; 2,957 individual officers received 8,692 hours of advanced training. Although the number of police and correctional officers trained is influenced by several factors, including a municipality's ability to send police officers to training, officer turnover, and funding, this total is still a good indicator of progress. This number includes those sponsored to attend academies as well as in-service training.

The methodology for counting in-service trainings changed in FY2006, resulting in a large increase. In prior years, funds were paid directly to police departments without subsequent collection of number of students trained; departments now report numbers trained. The data leveled out during the FY2007 reporting period as expected.

**A1: Strategy - Provide academy and in-service training for public safety (police and correctional) officers.****Target #1:** 5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend in-service training.**Measure #1:** % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend in-service training.**Number of Officers Sponsored for In-Service Training (by fiscal year)**

| <b>Fiscal Year</b> | <b>YTD</b> | <b>Percent Inc/Dec</b> |
|--------------------|------------|------------------------|
| FY 2002            | 778        |                        |
| FY 2003            | 1,517      | +95%                   |
| FY 2004            | 1,001      | -34%                   |
| FY 2005            | 1,210      | +21%                   |
| FY 2006            | 2,819      | +133%                  |
| FY 2007            | 2,851      | +1%                    |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The council funds, as much as possible, in-service training classes that allow multiple agencies to participate, yielding a higher number of trained officers.

The methodology for counting in-service trainings changed in FY2006, resulting in a large increase. In prior years, funds were paid directly to police departments without subsequent collection of number of students trained; departments now report numbers trained. The data leveled out during the FY2007 reporting period as expected.

**Target #2:** 5% increase in the number of officers per year sponsored to attend academy training.

**Measure #2:** % increase in the number of officers sponsored to attend academy training.

**Number of Officers Sponsored for Academy Training (by fiscal year)**

| Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|------|-----|-----------------|
| 2002 | 50  |                 |
| 2003 | 44  | -12%            |
| 2004 | 55  | +25%            |
| 2005 | 67  | +22%            |
| 2006 | 47  | -30%            |
| 2007 | 71  | +51%            |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** It is always the council's intent to fund as many academy training classes for as many eligible officers as possible. Attendance numbers are limited by the availability of eligible officers who sign up, maximum class capacity, and whether there is an academy scheduled within the period needed.

**A2: Strategy - Ensure compliance with regulations.**

**Target #1:** Close 100% of all internal investigations.

**Measure #1:** % of internal investigations closed.

**Percent of Internal Investigations Closed (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Investigations opened | Investigations closed | Percent closed |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| FY 2004     | 14                    | 10                    | 71%            |
| FY 2005     | 11                    | 4                     | 36%            |
| FY 2006     | 31                    | 25                    | 81%            |
| FY 2007     | 44                    | 38                    | 86%            |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** To fully resolve any compliance issues, all internal investigations are completed as soon as possible. In FY2007, six cases are pending due to on-going litigation, preventing the council from taking final action until the court cases are concluded.



## Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

Implement a statewide system of services for the protection of individuals and families affected by domestic violence and sexual assault.

### Core Services

- Administer the state and federal funds to programs that provide services to those affected by domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.
- Coordinate with the departments of Public Safety, Law, Education and Early Development, Health and Social Services, the Alaska Court System, and community groups dealing with domestic violence, sexual assault, crisis intervention, and prevention.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
|--|---|
| <p><b>A: Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes in Alaskan communities have access to a statewide system of victim services programs.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Victim service programs have active outreach programs that result in safety services being provided to rural residents.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of rural communities whose residents received victim services from a hub community program.</p> | <p><b>A1: Provide program review and training to ensure quality services.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Each victim services program receives a biennial onsite review to ensure that basic levels of services are offered.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of onsite program reviews compared to number of programs.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Fund statewide training and education on the cause, prevention, and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Number of trainings funded by the council.</p> <p><b>A2: Support, strengthen, and expand existing infrastructure.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase collaboration with other state and community programs to address the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of identified work groups in which the council currently participates.</p> |

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Conduct state RFP process, allocate funds, support legislative efforts, write federal proposals.
- Conduct onsite reviews, hold telephonic meetings, provide written materials.
- Maintain database, conduct data audits.
- Participate in the planning, coordinating, and implementation of workshops.
- Evaluate effectiveness of projects, analyze data reports.

**FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results****FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$11,407,400****Personnel:**

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Full time    | 8        |
| Part time    | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>8</b> |

**Performance Measure Detail****A: Result - Victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes in Alaskan communities have access to a statewide system of victim services programs.**

**Target #1:** Victim service programs have active outreach programs that result in safety services being provided to rural residents.

**Measure #1:** Percent of rural communities whose residents received victim services from a hub community program.

**CDVSA Funded Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Outreach (fiscal year)**

| <b>Fiscal Year</b> | <b>Outreach Communities</b> | <b>Communities of Residence</b> | <b>Percent of Total</b> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| FY 2006            | 240                         | 178                             | 74%                     |
| FY 2006            | 240                         | 198                             | 83%                     |
| FY 2007            | 240                         | *                               |                         |

\* Not available due to data system conversion; will be available in 2008.

Source: CDVSA

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Target and measure #1 have been changed in order to more accurately reflect and measure the desired outcome of rural outreach programs, which is that victims from rural communities are served by the programs. The prior measure (see below) was the number of communities receiving outreach, and did not show that people from those communities were actually served.

The Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (council) provides funding to 19 victim services programs whose service delivery areas provide coverage for all of Alaska. Each provides crisis intervention and referral hotlines. Programs act as hubs for communities in their surrounding areas. These relationships are formalized by mutual agreement and include regular outreach contact by the hub. Outreach activities may include: establishing and outfitting safe houses in villages; coordinating and training village volunteers; funding victims' transport; recruiting board members from villages; providing education programs in village schools; attending village health fairs. A primary outcome of such outreach is that victims from these areas will access program services for safety, information, and protection.

The council's goal is that every community in the state knows about the program serving it and is able to access the services when needed. The council provides funds, encouragement, support, and assistance to programs as they expand their outreach efforts. There are many challenges to outreach and program delivery, including harsh weather and the expanse of geography and remoteness of communities, with the associated costs of travel, and rising facility (fuel, electricity, repairs, etc.), transportation, and other fixed costs. Some programs have been forced to cut their rural outreach back in order to pay basic bills.

Prior target and measure:

Target #1: 100% of Alaskan communities receive outreach services from a hub community victim services program.

Measure #1: Percent of Alaskan communities that receive hub outreach services.

**A1: Strategy - Provide program review and training to ensure quality services.**

**Target #1:** Each victim services program receives a biennial onsite review to ensure that basic levels of services are offered.

**Measure #1:** Number of onsite program reviews compared to number of programs.

**Onsite Program Review (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | # of Programs | # Reviewed |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| FY 2004     | 21            | 14         |
| FY 2005     | 21            | 13         |
| FY 2006     | 21            | 6          |
| FY 2007     | 20            | 10         |

Source: CDVSA

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Program reviews provide quality assurance for victim services programs. Council staff looks at financial, facility, personnel, board operations, and service delivery records. Onsite interviews with the program director, staff, board members, clients, and agency personnel who interact with the program provide a comprehensive view of program function, what it is doing well, and where assistance and improvement might be needed. Reviewers provide suggestions for problem solving and work with the program staff to implement solutions.

**Target #2:** Fund statewide training and education on the cause, prevention, and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault.

**Measure #2:** Number of trainings funded by the council.

**Council-Funded Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Trainings (fiscal year)**

| Year | Number of Trainings |
|------|---------------------|
| 2007 | 17                  |

Note: Does not include local trainings provided by funded grantee agencies as part of annual plans of work.

Source: CDVSA

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In order to more accurately reflect the council's statutory mandate to provide statewide education, a new target and measure regarding training provision has been established effective FY2007.

Education of first responders and community partners is a key ingredient to providing protection and services for individuals whose lives are affected by domestic violence and sexual assault. Lawmakers recognized this when establishing the council by including education on the cause, prevention, and treatment of domestic violence and sexual assault as one of the council's statutory mandates. A coordinated community response that includes law enforcement, corrections personnel, health care providers, educators, social service providers and domestic violence/sexual assault advocates, prosecutors, and other involved community activists is necessary to accomplish this mission, since a critical component of effective response is that all involved are provided with a common understanding of the issues, treatment, and prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault. The council's funding of trainings across the state contributes to meeting this goal.

The previous measure, the number of tribal-state forums (listed below), is now included in the measure of all trainings funded directly by the council. Note that the prior measure was calendar year based and that the new measure is fiscal year based.

Prior target and measure:

Target #2: Provide 5 training forums using Grants to Encourage Arrest (GTEA) funding.

Measure #2: Number of training forums provided.

**A2: Strategy - Support, strengthen, and expand existing infrastructure.**

**Target #1:** Increase collaboration with other state and community programs to address the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, and other violent crimes.

**Measure #1:** Number of identified work groups in which the council currently participates.

**Infrastructure and Service Systems Related to Victim Services Programs in Alaska**

| Components of Infrastructure | Service Systems  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Facilities                   | Shelters, Batterer Intervention Programs, Hotlines   |
| Funds                        | Federal; state; local; private   |
| Legal Basis                  | Federal law; state law; state regulations  |
| Data/Statistics              | CDVSA Database; Uniform Crime Registry (FBI); BRFSS  |
| Organizations                | Law Enforcement; Emergency Medical/First Responders; Departments of Health and Social Services, Corrections, Law, Education and Early Development; Alaska Court System; Regional Health Corps; Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Alaska Native Justice Center  |
| Committees                   | Anchorage Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Task Force; Anchorage Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee; Homelessness Ends in Alaska Advisory Team; BRFSS Data Group; Juneau Domestic Violence Task Force; Tribal-State Forum Planning Team; Rape Prevention Education Work Group; DELTA Domestic Violence Prevention Committee; Immigration Safety Project |

Source: CDVSA

**Work Groups in which CDVSA Participates (fiscal year)**

| Year | # of Work Groups |
|------|------------------|
| 2005 | 6                |
| 2006 | 8                |
| 2007 | 9                |

Source: CDVSA

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The domestic violence and sexual assault population is involved with almost every state and many local agencies. The first table above displays components of the infrastructure and service systems associated with victim services programs in Alaska. Numerous programs target prevention, intervention, and treatment of violent crime, its victims, and its perpetrators. However, communication and coordination among child protection, domestic violence, child abuse, and sexual abuse organizations, and government agencies are neither systematic nor comprehensive across the state. Increased partnering and collaboration, including more memoranda of agreement, cross-training, information sharing, data gathering, analysis, and recommendations are necessary for providing a comprehensive victim services system to which all Alaskans have access.

Challenges of effective support and development of infrastructure include identifying and targeting gaps between agencies and the community and prioritizing victim services needs.

## Component: Training Academy

### Contribution to Department's Mission

Train professional law enforcement officers.

### Core Services

The academy is primarily responsible for the Alaska Law Enforcement Training (ALET) course, which provides basic training for the Alaska State Troopers, state fire marshals, state park rangers, airport police, municipal police officers, and Village Public Safety Officers. The academy teaches a variety of law enforcement related courses under contract with University of Alaska Southeast, Sitka Campus; Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC); and other agencies. The academy also provides continuing law enforcement education and training to DPS personnel through regularly scheduled in-service sessions and maintains the Department of Public Safety's training records.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
|--|---|
| <b>A: Provide well-trained and prepared officers for entry into field training with agencies in Alaska.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> 85% retention rate one year after graduation.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % retention rate one year after graduation. | <b>A1: Increase quality of instruction at basic academy.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Increase overall class average grade point average (GPA) by 2% compared to previous two-year average.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in class GPA over previous two-year average.<br><br><b>A2: Provide physically fit officers.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> All graduates achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of students who achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test. |

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing education for instructors.</li> <li>Increase scenario based training.</li> <li>Maintain accreditation through University of Alaska and Veterans Administration to ensure college credit is maintained.</li> <li>Continue to meet or exceed minimum APSC standards for basic officer training.</li> <li>Invest in newest equipment and facilities.</li> <li>Provide basic ALET academy.</li> <li>Provide VPSO/VPO academies.</li> <li>Provide in-service training to DPS.</li> <li>Provide instructor training in law enforcement subjects such as firearms, defensive tactics, and domestic violence.</li> <li>Provide SAR training.</li> <li>Provide boater safety training.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide outdoor survival training.</li> <li>Maintain training record database.</li> <li>Ensure quality testing continues to evaluate knowledge and performance in all subjects.</li> <li>Design and institute individualized physical fitness training programs.</li> <li>Instruct students in maintenance of healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>Maintain state of the art fitness equipment and weight room.</li> <li>Track, evaluate, and work towards reducing injuries.</li> <li>Continue cost saving methods such as was done with recruit uniforms to hold down operating expenses.</li> <li>Produce classroom materials in-house.</li> <li>Decrease use of paper by converting lesson plans to digital format.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2009 Component Budget: \$2,278,600**

**Personnel:**

Full time 12

Part time 0

**Total** 12

### Performance Measure Detail

#### A: Result - Provide well-trained and prepared officers for entry into field training with agencies in Alaska.

**Target #1:** 85% retention rate one year after graduation.

**Measure #1:** % retention rate one year after graduation.

#### % Retention Rate One Year after Graduation (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD    |
|-------------|--------|
| FY 2001     | 77.00% |
| FY 2002     | 86.76% |
| FY 2003     | 81.40% |
| FY 2004     | 83.78% |
| FY 2005     | 87.78% |
| FY 2006     | 76.79% |
| FY 2007     | *      |

\*FY2007 retention data will not be available until May 2008 (one year after the graduation date of the February-May 2007 class).

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The academy curriculum provides trainees with the practical skills and knowledge needed to be well prepared to perform as a law enforcement officer. Training includes an honest depiction of what police work is like; however, for a variety of reasons, officers sometimes decide after graduation that law enforcement is not the career for them.

This data is compiled from Department of Public Safety employee records and by contacting other employing agencies with officers who attended the respective classes. For the purposes of this measure, officers are considered retained if they are still employed by any Alaska law enforcement agency one year after graduation.

An officer may leave the state to work elsewhere. Alaska mirrors the national shortage of qualified law enforcement officers. It is a challenge to remain competitive with aggressive recruitment efforts going on all over the country and involving municipal, state, federal, and private law enforcement agencies.

**A1: Strategy - Increase quality of instruction at basic academy.**

**Target #1:** Increase overall class average grade point average (GPA) by 2% compared to previous two-year average.

**Measure #1:** % change in class GPA over previous two-year average.

**ALET Class GPA Average (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Class GPA Average | 2-Year Average | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| FY 2001     | 87.84%            |                |                 |
| FY 2002     | 91.48%            | 89.66%         |                 |
| FY 2003     | 91.24%            | 91.36%         | +2%             |
| FY 2004     | 89.00%            | 90.12%         | -3%             |
| FY 2005     | 89.98%            | 89.49%         | 0%              |
| FY 2006     | 90.00%            | 89.99%         | +1%             |
| FY 2007     | 88.91%            | 89.46%         | -1%             |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The grade point average (GPA) of academy classes has remained largely unchanged over the past five years. Broadly integrated classes of municipal police officers, self-pay students, and troopers all come to the academy through different selection processes, of which some are more vigorous than others. This creates unique training difficulties in dealing with such a diverse group. In addition, the academy is constantly adjusting its curriculum to reflect the state of the art in training and law enforcement practices. That means that even between two back-to-back classes there will never be precisely similar circumstances on which to base GPA comparisons.

**A2: Strategy - Provide physically fit officers.**

**Target #1:** All graduates achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test.

**Measure #1:** % of students who achieve 70% or greater on the fitness test.

**ALET Class Achieving 70% or Better on Fitness Test (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | YTD    |
|-------------|--------|
| FY 2001     | 88.24% |
| FY 2002     | 95.00% |
| FY 2003     | 81.77% |
| FY 2004     | 87.00% |
| FY 2005     | 90.50% |
| FY 2006     | 90.00% |
| FY 2007     | 92.03% |

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The target is to have 100% of ALET students graduate at or above the 70% level on the physical fitness test. However, the primary factor contributing to physical training test scores is the physical condition of recruits when they arrive. While DPS has minimum fitness standards for entry, municipal officers and UAS students do not. Nevertheless, the academy has seen a small increase in the level of performance by students, due at least in part to development of individualized physical training programs for recruits.

## Component: Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

### Contribution to Department's Mission

Protect the public from alcoholic beverage abuse by enforcing state laws regulating alcoholic beverage commerce.

### Core Services

- Regulate alcoholic beverage commerce.
- License qualified persons to sell alcoholic beverages.
- Provide accurate liquor license and licensee information to the public.
- Provide up-to-date local option status of Alaska communities to the public.
- Enforce state laws governing alcoholic beverage commerce.
- Assist and train municipal police and Alaska State Troopers in alcoholic beverage law enforcement.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result  |
|--|---|
| <b>A: Eliminate harm to the public from underage access to alcoholic beverages.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Attain a rate of 95% compliance by liquor licensees statewide with law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons less than 21 years of age.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % rate of compliance with law prohibiting sale of alcoholic beverages to underage persons. | <b>A1: Have ABC Board investigators and law enforcement conduct compliance checks statewide.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Conduct the following percentages of annual compliance checks for all areas of beverage dispensary, restaurant, club, and package store licensees on schedule: MOA-75%, FNSB-50%, CBJ-50%, SE-35%, MSB/KPB-50%, R-ON-35%, R-OFF-25%.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of liquor licensees, by region, subjected to annual compliance checks. |

| Major Activities to Advance Strategies  |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase deterrence for selling to young-looking persons.</li> <li>• Recruit, hire, and train ABC Investigators. Recruit and train underage "assets" for compliance checks.</li> <li>• Communicate regarding success or failure with compliance check.</li> <li>• Notice of violations for licensees failing compliance checks.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal citation for clerks/servers selling to underage persons.</li> <li>• Follow-up checks timely for licensees that fail compliance check.</li> <li>• Accusations against serial failures of compliance checks.</li> <li>• Suspend liquor licenses and levy fines on licenses convicted of selling alcohol to underage persons and other related Title 4 violations.</li> </ul> |

| FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| FY2009 Component Budget: \$1,420,900          | <b>Personnel:</b> |
|   | Full time 10      |
|   | Part time 0       |
|   | <b>Total</b> 10   |



## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Eliminate harm to the public from underage access to alcoholic beverages.

**Target #1:** Attain a rate of 95% compliance by liquor licensees statewide with law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to persons less than 21 years of age.

**Measure #1:** % rate of compliance with law prohibiting sale of alcoholic beverages to underage persons.

#### % rate of compliance with law prohibiting sales to underage persons (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD    |
|-------------|--------|
| FY 2004     | 96.28% |
| FY 2005     | 95%    |
| FY 2006     | 87.56% |
| FY 2007     | 84.35% |

Source: ABC Board

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2007, the ABC Board issued 224 Notices of Violation for Serving Minors due to its vigorous Underage Compliance Check Program. (Under supervision of an Alaska State Trooper, an underage person is sent onto liquor-licensed premises to test server/clerk on whether the sale of alcohol is made to someone who is obviously under the age of 21.) The program operated at a high level of activity for eleven months. These 224 violations among the 1,431 beverage dispensary, restaurant, club, and package store licenses equal an 84.35% compliance rate. This represents a compliance rate more than 10% below the ABC Board target of 95%. This decline in compliance rate is due to the increased number of compliance checks conducted and an increased concentration on bars, restaurants, and clubs. The failure rate is higher for licensed premises that have historically not been tested at such a high rate.

Funding for compliance checks is limited and restricts the ability of the program to check rural parts of the state due to the expense of time and travel to check the relatively few licenses located in outlying areas. As staff continues the compliance check program, it is hoped that the failure rate will decline due to increased care and diligence on behalf of licensees and their employees to refuse alcohol service to underage persons.

**A1: Strategy - Have ABC Board investigators and law enforcement conduct compliance checks statewide.**

**Target #1:** Conduct the following percentages of annual compliance checks for all areas of beverage dispensary, restaurant, club, and package store licensees on schedule: MOA-75%, FNSB-50%, CBJ-50%, SE-35%, MSB/KPB-50%, R-ON-35%, R-OFF-25%.

**Measure #1:** % of liquor licensees, by region, subjected to annual compliance checks.

Target % of Liquor Licenses, by Region, Subjected to Annual Compliance Checks (fiscal year)

| YEAR | MOA | FNSB | CBJ | SE  | MSB/KPB | R-ON | R-OFF |
|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---------|------|-------|
|      | 75% | 50%  | 50% | 35% | 50%     | 35%  | 25%   |

Actual % of Liquor Licenses, by Region, Subjected to Annual Compliance Checks (fiscal year)

| YEAR | MOA    | FNSB  | CBJ    | SE    | MSB/KPB | R-ON  | R-OFF |
|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| 2005 | 34.0%  | 57.0% | 76.0%  | 0.0%  | 27.0%   | 12.0% | 0.0%  |
| 2006 | 63.3%  | 78.9% | 98.6%  | 19.8% | 44.9%   | 17.7% | 12.6% |
| 2007 | 113.0% | 40.5% | 105.7% | 50.0% | 55.4%   | 43.3% | 28.0% |

MOA – Municipality of Anchorage

FNSB – Fairbanks North Star Borough and the cities within the borough

CBJ – City and Borough of Juneau

SE – Southeast Alaska, except Juneau

MSB/KPB – Matanuska-Susitna and Kenai Peninsula Boroughs, and the cities within the boroughs

R-ON – Rural communities on the road system

R-OFF – Rural communities off the road system

Source: ABC Board

**Analysis of results and challenges:** During FY2007, the compliance check program showed continued improvement due to the retention of a state trooper running the program. The number of compliance checks depends on adequate funding for staff and travel to pay for an aggressive enforcement effort.

## Component: Alaska Public Safety Information Network

### Contribution to Department's Mission

Provide secure access to the Department of Public Safety's (DPS) Alaska Criminal Justice Information Systems (AKCJIS).

### Core Services

The major effort of the component's programming team is to migrate, maintain, and enhance the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN). This application is currently running on older legacy systems and technology. An APSIN Redesign project is currently underway to move this application to newer technology with enhanced functionality to include images from correctional facility and driver's license photos.

APSIN is a mission critical, on-line, real-time data processing system. APSIN's database contains more than 17 million records. Approximately 2,800 computer programs support over 100 separate on-line functions and a variety of batch processing. Used by over 3,000 authorized individuals from over 160 federal, state, and municipal agencies on about 2,500 terminals throughout the state, APSIN operates 24 hours a day. On an average day, over 1,100 local and state police officers on duty during various shifts use APSIN over 10,000 times in support of their law enforcement mission. All state and local law enforcement agencies, a number of federal agencies, and other criminal and non-criminal justice agencies depend on services provided by APSIN.

APSIN automates essential law enforcement data and offers investigative support with search capabilities against person, property, and event databases. It allows for network communications, message, and links with the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), and with other states and Canada via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). APSIN also automates the public notification of sex offender registration through the Sex Offender Registration Central Registry application and related web site, as well as the National Sex Offender Public Registration web site (nsopr.gov). APSIN also uses an automated interface to the statewide payroll system (AKPAY) to allow reporting on the department's commissioned officers' exception pay (overtime, shift differential, etc).

This component's personnel also support more than 70 smaller applications in the department, either developed centrally or created by end users for deployment on desktops. These include a Building Records Inspection System (BRIS) used by Fire Prevention, ADORE field training database system used by the Alaska State Troopers, the department web presence, and a fingerprint card tracking system (CARDS) used by Records and Identification. The component also supports the Uniform Offense Citation Table maintenance software to provide more accurate statute- and ordinance-based criminal history records in APSIN. Personnel also support the DPS Amber Alert system.

The network support team ensures connectivity for department users to the Local Area Network (LAN), access to the State of Alaska's Wide Area Network (WAN), and provides support for desktop computers. In addition, this team ensures network access to APSIN for sponsored law enforcement agencies authorized for access. Services provided include installing and managing NetWare and Microsoft servers for Active Directory and eDirectory, applications, reporting, internet and intranet, file, and print services for these users. Over 200 locations around Alaska use this component's technical and programming staff.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <b>A: Increase the number of users who have accessibility to the Alaska Criminal Justice Information Systems (AKCJIS) repository.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the number of agencies with access to AKCJIS by 1% per year.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of agencies. | <b>A1: Redesign the Alaska Criminal Justice Information System (AKCJIS).</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Meet 100% of deliverables on the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) Redesign Project by planned target date.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of deliverables met by planned target |

| <u>Target #2:</u> Increase the number of users with access to AKCJIS by 3% per year.<br><u>Measure #2:</u> % change in number of users.  | date.  |
|--|--|
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
| <b>B: Ensure all Department of Public Safety employees have reliable access to AKCJIS.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Department of Public Safety Local Area Network (LAN) network servers are operational 100% of the time, allowing for planned maintenance outages.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of available time that LAN servers are operational. | <b>B1: Ensure Department of Public Safety information delivery mechanisms (personal computers, LAN) are accessible.</b><br><br><u>Target #1:</u> Close 100% of help desk tickets within the assigned completion date.<br><u>Measure #1:</u> % of help desk tickets closed within the assigned target date. |

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Set up the necessary security and infrastructure for Virtual Private Network (VPN) capability
- Move from Oracle to SQL server
- Work with Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) Redesign vendor on scheduling, planning, and completing Redesign tasks
- Train the technical support and end user employees on use of department's new Help Desk functionality

### FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2009 Component Budget: \$3,185,900**

**Personnel:**

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Full time    | 23        |
| Part time    | 0         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>23</b> |

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Increase the number of users who have accessibility to the Alaska Criminal Justice Information Systems (AKCJIS) repository.

**Target #1:** Increase the number of agencies with access to AKCJIS by 1% per year.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of agencies.

#### New Agencies Provided with Access to AKCJIS (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | Total Agencies |
|-------------|----------------|
| FY 2003     | 303            |
| FY 2004     | 306<br>+0.99%  |
| FY 2006     | 314<br>+2.61%  |
| FY 2006     | 310<br>-1.27%  |
| FY 2007     | 309<br>-0.32%  |

Source: APSIN

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Emphasis on signing up new user agencies was not as active in FY2007 as it might have been due to the APSIN Redesign project. Agencies that received access before completion of the new system will have to acquire new technology themselves and be migrated to the new system.

**Target #2:** Increase the number of users with access to AKCJIS by 3% per year.

**Measure #2:** % change in number of users.

#### Number of New Users Provided with Access to AKCJIS (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD  | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|------|-----------------|
| FY 2004     | 147  | 4.9%            |
| FY 2005     | 69   | 2.2%            |
| FY 2006     | 148  | 4.6%            |
| FY 2007     | -137 | -4.1%           |

Source: APSIN

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY2007, 564 users were added and 701 deleted, for a net loss of 137 users. It appears the primary factors in the drop in APSIN users in FY2007 are a loss of users from Alaska's military bases and the cleanup of unneeded accounts as the section moves toward deployment of APSIN Redesign. The workload on the Network Support staff has reduced the staff's ability to respond to requests to provide APSIN access to law enforcement agencies (and thus, APSIN users.)

**A1: Strategy - Redesign the Alaska Criminal Justice Information System (AKCJIS).**

**Target #1:** Meet 100% of deliverables on the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) Redesign Project by planned target date.

**Measure #1:** % of deliverables met by planned target date.

**% of Deliverables Closed by Planned Target Date (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | YTD   |
|-------------|-------|
| FY 2004     | 97.5% |
| FY 2005     | 100%  |
| FY 2006     | 100%  |
| FY 2007     | 100%  |

Source: APSIN

**Analysis of results and challenges:** All deliverables for FY2007 have been met within the APSIN Redesign contract schedule and budget for FY2007. For details of the APSIN Redesign Project, visit <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/apsin/>.

**B: Result - Ensure all Department of Public Safety employees have reliable access to AKCJIS.**

**Target #1:** Department of Public Safety Local Area Network (LAN) network servers are operational 100% of the time, allowing for planned maintenance outages.

**Measure #1:** % of available time that LAN servers are operational.

**% of Available Time that LAN Servers are Operational**

| Fiscal Year | YTD     |
|-------------|---------|
| FY 2005     | 99.995% |
| FY 2006     | 99.978% |
| FY 2007     | 98.574% |

Source: APSIN

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The small decrease in system availability does not account for expected service outages required to support an expedited upgrade plan for legacy Compaq servers. One server in the Crime Lab accounted for the vast bulk of all measured unscheduled service outages. The number of physical servers managed by DPS greatly increased throughout FY2007.

Available time (A) is defined as total clock time (T) minus planned maintenance time (M). Downtime (D) is unplanned server outages. Percent of available time is then defined as  $(D/A) \times 100$ .

**B1: Strategy - Ensure Department of Public Safety information delivery mechanisms (personal computers, LAN) are accessible.**

**Target #1:** Close 100% of help desk tickets within the assigned completion date.

**Measure #1:** % of help desk tickets closed within the assigned target date.

**% of Tickets Closed within the Assigned Target Date (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | Quarter 1 | Quarter 2 | Quarter 3 | Quarter 4 | YTD   |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| FY 2004     |           |           | 83.3      | 90.2      | 85.7% |
| FY 2005     | 92.1      | 92.8      | 93.6      | 90.5      | 92.3% |
| FY 2006     | 90.0      | 93.0      | 86.8      | 79.4      | 87.3% |
| FY 2007     | 76.6      | 75.6      | 84.4      | 83.5      | 80.1% |

Source: APSIN

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Network Support staff experienced (and continues to experience) a significant number of open positions and long-term medical leave issues. These staffing issues continue to have a negative impact on our ability to meet the daily operational expectations of DPS, including the divisions of Alaska State Trooper and Alaska Wildlife Troopers.

**Component: Alaska Criminal Records and Identification****Contribution to Department's Mission**

Maintain and provide criminal record and identification information.

**Core Services**

Serve as the state's central repository for criminal records; maintain Alaska's criminal history, fingerprint, and photograph databases.

Perform quality control audits that assure the completeness and accuracy of criminal history records maintained by the repository. Corrections are made to inaccurate or incomplete records, as necessary.

Provide direct services to federal, state, and local police, courts, corrections, and prosecutors by verifying the identity of all newly arrested individuals through fingerprints, and making identification on latent crime scene fingerprints. Alaska's Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) records include over 2,800 latent fingerprints from unsolved crimes. Training in fingerprinting techniques is also provided to correctional booking officers and vendors around the state.

Provide criminal history background checks to authorized non-criminal justice employers, organizations, and individuals to screen candidates for work with children, vulnerable adults, or for other sensitive positions.

Provide Alaskan criminal justice agencies with access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the International Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing Network (Nlets) (formerly known as the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System) by serving as the CJIS Systems Agency (CSA). CSA responsibilities include determination of agency access levels according to state and federal laws and policies via user agreements, and ensuring that all agencies comply with these laws, policies, and directives. An employee must audit each agency every two years to ensure this compliance, and maintain documentation files. This employee is also responsible for providing system training.

Provide system security for over 300 agencies using APSIN terminals, of which 221 agencies have NCIC/NLETS access, by distributing information about system updates, administering certification testing for approximately 3,100 operators, and establishing security profiles and access authority for users. Investigate allegations of operator misuse of the criminal history data and violations of security procedures and policies.

Assist in identification through DNA by maintaining a DNA flag in the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) indicating those persons required to provide a DNA sample based on a criminal convictions, and those for whom a DNA sample and record are available through the state crime laboratory.

Represent the state as a member of the National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact Council and a separate NCIC Western Region working group to address laws and policies involving national criminal background checks and national criminal justice information systems issues. Staff also represents the state as a member of the Nlets Operational Committee to address laws, policies, and communication networks involving criminal justice, law enforcement, and Homeland Security related issues. Represent the state as a member of SEARCH (The National Consortium of Justice Research and Statistics), and participate in policy and procedural development at state, regional, and national levels.

Administer the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program in Alaska. This includes the collecting, compiling, and publishing of standardized crime data from across the state, maintaining UCR data, and responding to external requests for Alaska crime statistical information. Crime data reported by participating police agencies is forwarded to the FBI for consolidation with other states' data to project national crime trends.

Maintain a file of copies of all DMV-issued driver's licenses and identification cards used by law enforcement investigators requiring photographic identification of suspects. This unit also receives booking photographs of



arrested subjects. The three employees in this section maintain over 2,000,000 DMV photos and 300,000 booking photographs.

Maintain Alaska's central Sex Offender Registry (SOR) program. Currently, information regarding over 4,200 sex offenders is available to the public. Of these 4,200 registrants, over 2,200 are required to verify their registration information quarterly. Each month, the registry receives and processes over 1,000 registration forms from sex offenders. Currently, the registration requirements and duration of the registration responsibility of approximately 260 sex offenders is being evaluated. This requires the research of each offender's sex offense conviction(s), including the obtaining of disposition information from state and nationwide courts and law enforcement agencies, and the evaluation of the data received to determine if and for how long the offender is required to register while in Alaska.

Administer the licensing programs for civilian process servers (CPS), security guards, and security guard agencies. Currently, 34 security guard agencies are licensed with 1,426 active security guards - both armed and unarmed, and 114 civilian process servers. An average of 85 security guard and five civilian process servers' new and renewal license applications are processed per month. Each application requires a background investigation and review of delinquent student loans before issuance of the license. In addition, employees review state and federal criminal justice responses to every new application, and process an average of 50 civilian process server and 400 security guard actions per month, including complaints, transfers, status change requests, and insurance reviews, as well as weapons' qualifications for security guards only.

Administer the permitting program for Alaska Concealed Handgun Permits (CHP). There are currently 9,633 (FY2007) active Alaska Concealed Handgun Permits issued to Alaska citizens. An average of 110 new and renewal permit applications are processed each month. Each application requires a check of state and national criminal history files, as well as other databases that may provide data pertaining to the eligibility of the applicant to possess a handgun. In addition, employees process an average of 85 permit holder actions per month including suspensions, address change requests, name change requests, and revocations due to the holder's disqualification from possessing a handgun.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <p><b>A: Criminal history records are complete, accurate, and timely.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository are supported by positive fingerprint identification.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository that are supported by positive fingerprint identification.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 100% Arrest/charge information is received by the repository within 5 working days.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> % of arrest/charge information received by the repository within 5 working days.</p> | <p><b>A1: Request arrest fingerprint cards for all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Arrest fingerprint cards are requested for 100% of all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples disposed within the last year.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of arrest fingerprint cards requested for which fingerprints were obtained prior to conviction or collection of a DNA sample.</p> |
| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
| <p><b>B: Information regarding statewide sex offenders is available to law enforcement and the public.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of sex offender registrations are available on-line.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of registered sex offender registrations that are available on-line.</p>   | <p><b>B1: Ensure sex offenders known to the Department of Public Safety have provided required information.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of sex offenders known to the department submit required documentation on quarterly or annual basis per AS 12.63 (Registration of Sex Offenders).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of sex offenders in compliance with law.</p>   |

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <p><b>C: State and national criminal justice information is available to state and private entities for use in determining employment or licensing eligibility.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> State and national criminal justice information is released to authorized entities within 30 working days of receipt of the request.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Average number of working days from receipt to dissemination of state and national criminal justice information.</p> | <p><b>C1: Improve workflow process to include card scan and computerized criminal history interface.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of card scan and computerized criminal history (CCH) interface testing and troubleshooting completed.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % of progress towards completion.</p> |

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Develop and implement a structured training program in cooperation with DOC on inked and live scan fingerprint techniques.
- Measure and address success on an on-going basis through routine audits.
- Identify individuals who are out of compliance with sex offender registration requirements.
- Coordinate with AST to locate out of compliance sex offender registrants.
- Assure that information posted to the national sex offender registry includes most current information available on each registrant.

### FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2009 Component Budget: \$5,074,600**

**Personnel:**

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Full time    | 39        |
| Part time    | 0         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>39</b> |

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Criminal history records are complete, accurate, and timely.

**Target #1:** 100% of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository are supported by positive fingerprint identification.

**Measure #1:** % of Alaska criminal history records, disposed within the last year, in the state repository that are supported by positive fingerprint identification.

#### % of Alaska Criminal History Records Supported by Positive Fingerprint Identification (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD |
|-------------|-----|
| FY 2000     | 66% |
| FY 2001     | 70% |
| FY 2002     | 70% |
| FY 2003     | 73% |
| FY 2004     | 68% |
| FY 2005     | 74% |
| FY 2006     | 73% |
| FY 2007     | 70% |

Source: R&I

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The table shows the percentage of disposed criminal charges added during the stated fiscal year for which positive fingerprint identification was made. Higher percentages by fiscal year indicate improved compliance with AS 12.80.060 (Fingerprinting). Although compliance with AS 12.80.060 has improved since 2000, 100% compliance has not been met. During FY2007, existing live scan systems were replaced and new systems were installed in two additional Department of Corrections' booking facilities (Yukon Kuskokwim Correctional Center, Bethel and Lemon Creek Pre-Trial Facility, Juneau) and at three local police departments (Cordova PD, Valdez PD, and Sitka PD). This should not only increase the number of arrest fingerprint card submissions, but also improve the timeliness of those submissions.

**Target #2:** 100% Arrest/charge information is received by the repository within 5 working days.

**Measure #2:** % of arrest/charge information received by the repository within 5 working days.

#### % of Arrest/Charge Information Received via Fingerprint Card Submission within 5 Working Days (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD   |
|-------------|-------|
| FY 2000     | 30.2% |
| FY 2001     | 38.6% |
| FY 2002     | 38.2% |
| FY 2003     | 30.6% |
| FY 2004     | 67.7% |
| FY 2005     | 64.5% |
| FY 2006     | 70.5% |
| FY 2007     | 64.4% |

Source: R&I

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Records and Identification Bureau monitors and audits the quality and timeliness of fingerprints and demographic data submitted by booking agencies, and provides instruction to those requiring additional training on the proper completion of arrest fingerprint cards. There has been significant improvement in the timely receipt of fingerprint-based arrest/charge information since FY2003 (31% to 64%).

During FY2007 and the first part of FY2008, the five existing live scan systems were replaced and new systems were installed in two additional Department of Corrections' booking facilities (Yukon Kuskokwim Pre-

Trial Facility and Lemon Creek Correctional Facility) and at three local police departments (Sitka Police Department, Cordova Police Department, and Valdez Police Department). This should not only increase the number of arrest fingerprint card submissions, but will also improve the timeliness of those submissions.

### **A1: Strategy - Request arrest fingerprint cards for all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples.**

**Target #1:** Arrest fingerprint cards are requested for 100% of all cases involving felony convictions and the collection of DNA samples disposed within the last year.

**Measure #1:** % of arrest fingerprint cards requested for which fingerprints were obtained prior to conviction or collection of a DNA sample.

#### **% of Felony Arrest Fingerprint Cards Requested for which Fingerprints were Obtained (fiscal year)**

| <b>Fiscal Year</b> | <b>YTD</b> |
|--------------------|------------|
| FY 2005            | 44%        |
| FY 2006            | 63%        |
| FY 2007            | 62%        |

Source: R&I

**Analysis of results and challenges:** AS 12.80.060 requires fingerprints of offenders to be obtained and submitted to the repository (Records & Identification Bureau). This requirement ensures the completeness and accuracy of individuals' arrest records, and nationwide availability for criminal justice purposes.

A percentage (38% in FY2007) of arrestees' fingerprints is not obtained on new charge(s) for a variety of reasons (e.g., the arrestee is cited and released, is too intoxicated for his/her fingerprints to be obtained or other reasons). When the repository receives felony dispositions to these cases and it is determined that the fingerprints of the defendant were not taken for that charge, the correctional facility housing the defendant or the probation officer (if the defendant is not in custody) is contacted and fingerprints of the defendant are requested.

This target ensures that the most serious offenders (felons and those required to submit DNA samples) are more likely to be positively identified based on the submission of their fingerprints. In FY2007, 369 sets of fingerprints were requested from correctional facilities. The repository received fingerprints of 227 of those individuals.

### **B: Result - Information regarding statewide sex offenders is available to law enforcement and the public.**

**Target #1:** 100% of sex offender registrations are available on-line.

**Measure #1:** % of registered sex offender registrations that are available on-line.

#### **% of Registered Sex Offender Registrations that are Available On-line (fiscal year)**

| <b>Fiscal Year</b> | <b>Known Sex Offenders</b> | <b>Requiring Research</b> | <b>Percentage Total</b> | <b>Percentage on Website</b> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| FY 2005            | 4,958                      | 234                       | 95.28%                  |                              |
| FY 2006            | 5,174                      | 224                       | 95.67%                  |                              |
| FY 2007            | 5,324                      | 266                       | 95%                     | 99.86%                       |

Source: R&I

*This is measured by comparing the total number of known sex offenders in Alaska to the number of offenders whose records require additional research to determine registration duration or other issues. Of the 266 offenders requiring research, 259 are posted to the website because although there is no question that they must register, questions regarding duration requirements or another technical issue remain.*

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In nearly every case in which an offender moves into Alaska from another state, additional information must be obtained in order to determine the comparable Alaska statute for registration requirements. Program analysis and development has resulted in the more efficient completion of research required to ensure accurate information on the Sex Offender Registration web-site, and has reduced

the number of offender's convictions requiring research prior to posting on the web-site. During FY2007, there was 100% turnover of staff in the Sex Offender Registration office. Consequently, fewer cases were researched due to the temporary lack of staffing.

### **B1: Strategy - Ensure sex offenders known to the Department of Public Safety have provided required information.**

**Target #1:** 100% of sex offenders known to the department submit required documentation on quarterly or annual basis per AS 12.63 (Registration of Sex Offenders).

**Measure #1:** % of sex offenders in compliance with law.

#### **% of Sex Offenders in Compliance (fiscal year)**

| <b>Fiscal Year</b> | <b>Known Sex Offenders</b> | <b>Offenders in Compliance</b> | <b>Percentage Total</b> |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| FY 2005            | 4,958                      | 4,480                          | 90.35%                  |
| FY 2006            | 5,174                      | 4,793                          | 92.64%                  |
| FY 2007            | 5,324                      | 4,842                          | 92.51%                  |

Source: R&I

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The department works in coordination with local law enforcement agencies to attempt contact with those sex offenders who are out of compliance. This contact has resulted in a higher compliance rate. During FY2007, various law enforcement officers statewide actively attempted to locate non-compliant sex offenders, with some success.

### **C: Result - State and national criminal justice information is available to state and private entities for use in determining employment or licensing eligibility.**

**Target #1:** State and national criminal justice information is released to authorized entities within 30 working days of receipt of the request.

**Measure #1:** Average number of working days from receipt to dissemination of state and national criminal justice information.

#### **Average Number of Working Days from Receipt to Dissemination of Criminal History Information (fiscal year)**

| <b>Fiscal Year</b> | <b>YTD</b> |
|--------------------|------------|
| FY 2000            | 15         |
| FY 2001            | 35.3       |
| FY 2002            | 18.6       |
| FY 2003            | 11         |
| FY 2004            | 18.8       |
| FY 2005            | 24.0       |
| FY 2006            | 47.4       |
| FY 2007            | *33.1      |

Source: R&I

\* Note: FY2007 processing times are for July 2006 through March 2007. Applicant card submissions for the period of April through June 2007 were 89% higher than the average number of fingerprint cards received for the rest of the year, which has significantly impacted turnaround time since April 2007.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Timeliness of record dissemination is dependent on the number of requests received and staffing levels. During FY2007, the Records and Identification Bureau experienced extended staff vacancies in administrative clerk positions, as well as an increase in the number of requests for fingerprint-based background checks. This created a significant backlog in fingerprint processing. Although staffing shortages and increased workload continue to undermine attempts to reduce backlogs, turnaround time should improve when the computerized criminal history (CCH) and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) interface is fully implemented in October 2007.

**C1: Strategy - Improve workflow process to include card scan and computerized criminal history interface.**

**Target #1:** 100% of card scan and computerized criminal history (CCH) interface testing and troubleshooting completed.

**Measure #1:** % of progress towards completion.

**% of Testing and Troubleshooting Completed (fiscal year)**

| Year | YTD |
|------|-----|
| 2006 | 75% |
| 2007 | 85% |

Source: R&I

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Testing of this new workflow process is dependent on workload and staffing levels in both the Criminal Records and Identification and APSIN (Information Systems) sections within the Department of Public Safety. Staffing issues and system problems resulted in continued efforts to complete the card scan and CCH interface testing and troubleshooting. Significant progress was made during FY2006, and the entire card scanning process was rewritten, which will reduce data entry time. Concentrated efforts were made in FY2007 to finish and implement both card scan and CCH programs. It is anticipated that the automated processing of employment background checks will be implemented by October 1, 2007. Testing will continue on the automated processing of criminal arrest fingerprint cards in FY2008.

## Component: Laboratory Services

### Contribution to Department's Mission

Use forensic science to assist criminal investigations.

### Core Services

- 1) The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory is the only accredited forensic facility available in Alaska to provide forensic services at no charge to all law enforcement agencies.
- 2) Forensic services include the scientific examination and detailed analysis of evidence in criminal cases, assistance with crime scene investigations to include expert testimony in court regarding the results of the testing of evidence, and training of law enforcement officers regarding proper evidence collection and preservation.
- 3) The crime laboratory's areas of expertise are latent fingerprints, trace evidence, shoe print/tire track, controlled substances, blood alcohol analysis, biological evidence screening, DNA, firearm/tool mark, and crime scene investigations.
- 4) The crime laboratory administers the statewide breath alcohol program, which provides law enforcement agencies with properly calibrated and certified instruments for administering evidential breath tests. Expert testimony in alcohol-related court proceedings and support for non-evidential breath test devices is also provided.
- 5) The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory maintains Alaska's DNA Identification System. DNA profiles are routinely uploaded into the National DNA Index System (NDIS) and searched against profiles submitted by other states.
- 6) The Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory maintains Alaska's Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS). Through the use of the IBIS, digital images of the markings made by a firearm on bullets and cartridge casings are acquired and searched against a database of images of firearms evidence recovered from crime scenes. These images are routinely uploaded into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) and searched against images of ballistic evidence submitted by other states.
- 7) Crime laboratory personnel are active members in several organizations that have the responsibility for setting the standards for training and certification of analysts nationally in the various forensic disciplines as well as accreditation standards for crime laboratories.

| End Result   | Strategies to Achieve End Result   |
|--|--|
| <p><b>A: Improved utility of forensic science to assist statewide law enforcement with their criminal investigations.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 5% increase per year in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database.<br/> <u>Measure #1:</u> % change in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> 5% increase per year in the number of latent prints identified using fingerprint or palm print automated identification systems.<br/> <u>Measure #2:</u> % change in number of prints identified using automated identification systems.</p> | <p><b>A1: Expand forensic databases.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 5% increase per year in the number of DNA forensic profiles entered into the DNA database per year.<br/> <u>Measure #1:</u> % change in number of profiles entered.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Eliminate backlog of qualified convicted offender profile samples to be entered into the DNA database.<br/> <u>Measure #2:</u> Number of qualified convicted offender profile samples entered into the database.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> 5% increase per year in the number of latent print lift cards submitted to the laboratory that are suitable for comparison.</p> |

**Measure #3:** % change in number of latent print lift cards submitted to the laboratory and examined.

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Enter additional convicted offender profiles.
- Enter additional forensic profiles.
- Train law enforcement to submit more "no-suspect" cases.
- Participate in proficiency testing.
- Comply with accreditation by monitoring expert witness testimony.
- Maintain and follow the laboratory's quality assurance program.
- Provide continuing education for analysts.
- Perform audits of laboratory operations.
- Perform internal audits of laboratory operations for 4 sequential years, and in the 5th, receive audit by an inspector from the accreditation board.
- Provide training to supervisor of Statewide Breath Alcohol Program.
- Provide calibration alcohol standards.
- Certify DataMaster verification of calibration reports.
- As needed, repair or replace instruments used in Statewide Breath Alcohol Program.
- Provide necessary supplies and expert testimony to support Statewide Breath Alcohol Program.

### FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2009 Component Budget: \$4,850,600**

**Personnel:**

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Full time    | 42        |
| Part time    | 0         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>42</b> |

### Performance Measure Detail

#### A: Result - Improved utility of forensic science to assist statewide law enforcement with their criminal investigations.

**Target #1:** 5% increase per year in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database.

**Measure #1:** % change in rate of unsolved criminal investigations aided by Alaska's DNA database.

#### Number of Investigations Aided (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| FY 2004     | 14  |                 |
| FY 2005     | 52  | +271%           |
| FY 2006     | 54  | +4%             |
| FY 2007     | 50  | 0%              |

Source: Crime Lab

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The success of Alaska's DNA database is measured by the crimes it helps to solve. "Investigations aided" tracks the number of criminal investigations where the database has added value to the investigative process. An investigation can be aided by using the database to link two or more unsolved crime scene DNA profiles, or by linking a crime scene profile to the DNA profile obtained from a known convicted offender. The key to increasing the number of investigations aided is to increase the size of the database with both DNA profiles from unsolved crime scenes and DNA profiles from additional convicted offenders. The dramatic increase in the number of investigations aided in FY2005 can be directly attributed to a large number of new convicted offender DNA profiles entered during this time period. With the backlog of offender samples reduced, fewer offender profiles were entered in FY2006. In FY2007, with the



backlog of offender samples reduced, the number of investigations aided declined slightly.

**Target #2:** 5% increase per year in the number of latent prints identified using fingerprint or palm print automated identification systems.

**Measure #2:** % change in number of prints identified using automated identification systems.

#### Number of Finger or Palm Prints Identified Using Automated Identification Systems (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| FY 2004     | 66  |                 |
| FY 2005     | 17  | -74%            |
| FY 2006     | 31  | +82%            |
| FY 2007     | 44  | +42%            |

Source: Crime Lab

**Analysis of results and challenges:** At the end of FY2006, two new forensic technicians were hired and assigned to the Palmer and Fairbanks areas. A major part of their jobs is to process and collect palm and fingerprint evidence at crime scenes. Additional latent print evidence submitted by these two individuals resulted in an increased number of finger and palm prints identified using automated identification systems in FY2007.

#### A1: Strategy - Expand forensic databases.

**Target #1:** 5% increase per year in the number of DNA forensic profiles entered into the DNA database per year.

**Measure #1:** % change in number of profiles entered.

#### DNA Forensic Profiles Entered (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| FY 2004     | 93  |                 |
| FY 2005     | 86  | -8%             |
| FY 2006     | 134 | +56%            |
| FY 2007     | 177 | +32%            |

Source: Crime Lab

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The number of forensic profiles entered in FY2007 increased significantly due to a combination of higher throughput testing equipment and staff consisting of highly experienced analysts. The numbers above represent only forensic profiles attributed to unknown individuals that were recovered from crime scene evidence.

**Target #2:** Eliminate backlog of qualified convicted offender profile samples to be entered into the DNA database.

**Measure #2:** Number of qualified convicted offender profile samples entered into the database.

#### Convicted Offender Profiles Entered (fiscal year)

| Fiscal Year | # Added during FY | # in Data Base at FY End | # in Backlog at FY End |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| FY 2004     | 16                | 3,265                    |                        |
| FY 2005     | 5,383             | 8,648                    |                        |
| FY 2006     | 2,215             | 10,863                   |                        |

Note: Number in backlog will be provided for reporting periods subsequent to FY2006 after implementation of new laboratory management information system (LIMS)

Source: Crime Lab

**Analysis of results and challenges:** This measure is being removed because it is no longer relevant. Outsourcing in FY2005 and FY2006 eliminated the backlog of qualified convicted offender profiles. The

scientific crime laboratory will develop a new measure of the timely processing of samples during FY2008.

**Target #3:** 5% increase per year in the number of latent print lift cards submitted to the laboratory that are suitable for comparison.

**Measure #3:** % change in number of latent print lift cards submitted to the laboratory and examined.

**Officer Latent Lift Cards Analyzed (fiscal year)**

| Fiscal Year | YTD | Percent Inc/Dec |
|-------------|-----|-----------------|
| FY 2004     | 785 |                 |
| FY 2005     | 657 | -16%            |
| FY 2006     | 697 | +6%             |
| FY 2007     | 777 | +11%            |

Source: Crime Lab

**Analysis of results and challenges:** One method of increasing the number of latent prints submitted to the laboratory is to encourage law enforcement officers to take more latent finger and palm prints at crime scenes. This requires appropriate training. In addition to its normal training, the crime lab intends to use training videos, training bulletins, articles in law enforcement newsletters, etc., to provide both training information and encouragement regarding the effectiveness of increased law enforcement officer participation in building this database.